The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Crédit Mobilier and Its Connections—The New-York Post-Office Buildings—Election Investigations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Dawes will appear before Judge Poland's Crédit Mobilier Committee to-morrow, and make a clear, straightforward statement as to the proposition which he received from Mr. Ames to purchase ten shares of Crédit Mobilier stock. This statement will convince the public mind that Mr. Dawes' motives and action in that matter were as pure and as honorable as they have always been in every other act of his life, of which there is public knowledge. There has been recently a shameless and cruel attempt to connect his public action on the railroad legislation before Congress with this Credit Mobilier business, intended chiefly to have effect on the Senatorial contest in Massachusetts, and the four-column argument which recently appeared in a Boston paper, and which was devoted to this end, is popularly attributed to Gen. Butler. It contained among a number of outrageously false statements, two of conspicuous audacity: one to the effect that the distribution of Credit Mobilier stock among members in 1867-8, secured the substitution of the first mortgage of the railroad as a prior lien to that of the Government, which occured in 1864; and a second to the effect that because of ten shares of stock supposed to be held by Mr. Dawes, the House Appropriations Committee, in February, 1871, of which he was then chairman, reported in favor of sustaining the roads in their refusal to comply with the demand of Mr. Boutwell to pay the overdue interest, when the fact is that no such report was ever made by that Committee, and that Mr. Dawes, as is elsewhere shown, was not even on the Conference Committee, which first found that amendment in the Army bill when it came back from the Senate, and was no more responsible for its passage than Gen. Butler or any other member. Mr. Durant, Mr. Ham, Mr. Neilson, and Mr. Kennedy are also expected to appear before the Poland Committee to-morrow as witnesses.

A WARM DEBATE ANTICIPATED.

There is a strong prospect of music on the Democratic side of the House to-morrow, growing out of the debate yesterday on the amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, offered by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the payment of any money to any railroad company which is in default on its interest. Mr. Holman yesterday charged that underhanded means were used to secure the passage of the amendment to the Army Appropriation act of 1871, which decided the question of retention of moneys earned by the roads in their favor and against the Government. This amendment was put on in the Senate upon a report of the Judiciary Committee made by Senator Trumbull, and when the bill came back to the House, the amendments were non-concurred in gross, and Messrs. Dickey, Logan, and Beck were appointed a committee of conference on the part of the House. Mr. Beck takes strong exception to Mr. Holman's aspersions, as he was on the Committee and claims to have apprised the House of the amendment at the time. The record shows, moreover, that the Conference Committee recommended concurrence in the amendment with an amendment, thus proving conclusively that the House acted understandingly. A severe fit of virtue has taken some of the Democratic members, and, in their new-born zeal for reform, they are badly tripping up some of their partisan associates. Mr. Randall's amendment will hardly be adopted, as there is no money in this bill which goes to railroads for any service. The Post-office and Army bills are the proper bills to amend in this respect, if any such amendment is proper.

THE SECOND COMMITTEE.

Attorney-General Williams will probably confer with Judge Wilson's Credit Mobilier Committee, with a view of deferring action under the Randall resolution, until the evidence taken by the Committee shall show sufficient ground for the initiation of proceedings by the Government. The scope of the investigation of the Wilson Committee will be very nearly that which the attorneys of the Government would make as a preliminary to proceedings, in case the investigation was not pending.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE BUILDING IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Wm. R. Roberts was anxious to know why the Government had stopped work on the New-York Post-office building, and he pursued the roundabout method of passing a resolution calling upon Secretary Boutwell to inform the House. If, instead, he had read the report of Mr. Mullett he would have discovered that work was stopped for the very good reason that there was no money to pay for it. The appropriation of $500,000 made last year, failed to be enough, because the men were paid on the eight-hour system, which Mr. Mullet claims has added half a million to the cost, so that the working men are the last who have a right to complain. The work will be resumed as soon as Congress provides another appropriation.

SENATORIAL ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has not decided to send Commissioners to take testimony in Louisiana and Arkansas, but, on the contrary, will probably conduct the investigations here, sending for the witnesses instead of going where they are.... The impression made by the testimony in the Caldwell case, which is now under investigation, is quite unfavorable, and though it is, of course, too early for any opinion to be justly formed, Mr. Caldwell will have to bring forward very strong witnesses to disprove the allegations made of his use of money to secure his election. His accusers, however, seem to admit their own corruption in trying to prove his. A large number of additional witnesses will be summoned by telegraph to-morrow.

THE ITALIAN MISSION.

The rumors of the recall of Minister George P. Marsh from Italy, in order to make room for some Congressman who failed of re-election, is entirely without foundation. Mr. Marsh will not be recalled.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Ex-Solicitor-General Bristow will conduct the case, soon to be brought before the Supreme Court, of the colored citizens of Louisville, Ky., deprived of suffrage by the action of the City Council.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Sumner's health is scarcely improved, but he has rested more comfortably for two or three nights past, which affords hope of a change in his condition for the better.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PROPOSED THOMAS MONUMENT.

Representative Dodds, of Ohio, yesterday presented a memorial from Gens. Grosvenor, Cruft, Barnett, and Garfield, Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, reciting the origin and organization of the Society; the purpose to erect a national equestrian statue to the memory of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, in the City of Washington; the steps which have been already taken, and asking a donation of eighty-eight pieces of discarded and unserviceable bronze cannon in aid of this enterprise. The memorialists ask, also, that Congress shall appropriate a sum of money. It appears from the same paper that the Society design to make a special effort, on May 30 next, Decoration Day, to raise funds for this purpose. The monument will be located on one of the squares in Washington, and it is hoped to raise at least $50,000, outside of the aid here asked.

DUTIES ON GOODS IN THE SOUTH AT THE OPENING OF THE WAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent order, has decided that, except in cases where the circumstances are peculiar, it is inexpedient to commence suit for the recovery of duties upon goods in bonded warehouse within the lines of the so-called Confederate States at the time the war opened, or for the recovery of duties on goods imported into the said States while the jurisdiction of the United States over the said States was interrupted. There are several suits now pending in Southern Courts awaiting decision.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

Departure of the Investigating Commission—Cortina—The Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Messrs. Robb and Savage, of the Commission to inquire into the depredations by Mexicans on the Texas frontier, will leave Washington to-morrow, for Chicago, where they will be joined by Gen. Osborne, of that city, who has been appointed a Commissioner in the place of Mr. Meade, resigned. Judge Moore, of Illinois, has been appointed Secretary of the Commission, and, when they reach the Rio Grande, they will, by the authority given them, employ a translator and interpreter. Thus the arrangements for ascertaining all the facts in the inquiry with which they are charged are more complete than heretofore. The President takes a deep interest in the subject, and has caused such instructions to be issued as will render the Commission more efficient in the collection of facts, and besides, cavalry are being sent to several points on the Rio Grande in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, with a view to guard several of the most exposed points from Mexican raids.

Private advices represent that Gen. Cortina is stronger than ever; that he is now raising an army, and will on the 15th of March issue a *pronunciamiento* taking possession of the Mexican frontier, thus acting independently of the Mexican Government.

Accounts have been received that the treaty made by Ministers Nelson and Mariscol last Fall for the extension of the mixed commission has failed. The Mexican Congress having adjourned before Mr. Nelson returned to Mexico with the treaty for ratification, the present commission will, therefore, terminate next March or April, leaving many cases unadjusted.

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

Action of the United States Government in their Behalf.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's annual message has just been printed. It appears from the documents that our Government addressed letters to all of our Ministers in Europe, instructing them to represent to the respective Governments to which they are accredited the deep interest taken by the United States in the Jews of Roumania, and to ask their good offices in protecting them from outrages and persecutions. It is officially represented that the ill-treatment of the Jews is not connected with the religious question but concerns labor, and that the Roumanian Government finds it a difficult task to so act as to preserve the public tranquility and at the same time satisfy public opinion. The Roumanian people call upon the Government to take measures to prevent the country being overrun by Jews, and the authorities fear to take the required action through fear of offending the tolerant spirit of Europe. Owing to this state of affairs the country is kept in a constant state of agitation, which, prejudicial as it is to the interests of the province, serves the aims of those who desire to render stable government impossible in Roumania, and thus to facilitate its absorption by neighboring powerful states.

Mr. Peixotto, our Consul at Bucharest, in a communication to the State Department, says: "It is a source of satisfaction to know that the action already taken and that contemplated by the Powers directly partaking of political control, is likely to hasten the results had in view by our Government, when in my appointment it sought to exercise a moral influence in the same direction."

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Terrible Effect of the Recent Storm in Minnesota.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12.—A St. Paul dispatch received here says that the great storm resulted in many fatal cases of freezing in Minnesota, and that it was unprecedented in its severity. It was so blinding, many persons perished within a few rods of where succor could have been obtained had they known in what direction to go. Three brothers, Charles, John, and Stephen O'Neil, and Thomas and Michael Holden, each with a two-horse team, started for Willmar with wheat on Tuesday last, and were found on Friday about ten miles from home in a terrible condition. Two of the O'Neills and one of the Holdens were found in sleighs frozen to death, the others were alive, but will scarcely survive. Five ox teams in the same vicinity were found frozen to death, and the drivers are supposed to have abandoned them and shared the same fate. At Herman Station, on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, a man was frozen to death while going from the depot to the water-tank. At New-Ulm a little boy, while endeavoring to reach his home, wandered eight miles, and perished, and a man was found frozen near St. Peter's. Many other casualties will undoubtedly be reported.

During the storm the blinding snow rendered it impossible to see a foot in advance, and many persons were unable to find their homes or shelter, and, consequently, perished.

A Hunting Party Frozen to Death.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—It is feared that two of the three men reported as found frozen to death in a skiff above Memphis, about ten days ago, were Major J. Bush Foley, son of ex-Mayor Foley, and Mr. Barnes, brother-in-law of Major J. B. Foley, all of Covington, who went to Oscola, Ark., hunting Dec. 2. The last word heard from them was a letter from Major Foley to his wife, dated Osceola, Ark., Dec. 28, stating that they would soon start for home. Major Foley's brother has gone to make an investigation.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—Dispatches received to-night from various points North and West, visited by the recent storm, state that the weather is rapidly moderating since morning and that a thaw has set in; at several points a drizzling rain is reported.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 12.—The Illinois Central and Dubuque, Iowa, Western Road is now free, as is, also, the Desmoines Valley Road, between Fort Dodge and Desmoines. The Cedar Falls and Minnesota branch of the Illinois Central is badly blockaded, snow-drifts being found from 200 to 2,000 feet in length, and from five to twenty feet deep. Men are working day and night, and will probably succeed in opening the road within a week.

The body of an unknown man was found frozen to death at Nicolet, Iowa, last night, and two teams of horses frozen near Worthington, Minn. One of the drivers is missing, and the other so badly frozen that he cannot live.

The stage between Sibley and Rock Rapids lost one passenger by freezing to death. A. O. Jenkins and the remainder of the passengers escaped with but slight injuries.

Two small boys were found frozen to death near Humboldt, Iowa.

Owing to the highways being badly blockaded by the recent storm, strong fears are entertained of a fuel famine at many interior towns. The weather is moderating, and there are indications of a thaw. A steady drizzling rain prevails to-night in this section.

Two Fires in Elmira—Loss $33,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 12.—A fire broke out this morning, about 2 o'clock, in a boot and shoe establishment on Water-street, occupied by Leroy Welter, and, also, in another portion of the building, by J. S. Given & Co., who were engaged in the same business. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. A tobacco store adjoining was also destroyed. Total loss $30,000; insured for $17,900.

This afternoon the dwelling-house of M. W. Youts, on Main-street, took fire and was seriously damaged, the interior being completely destroyed. A portion of the furniture was saved. Loss about $3,000, on which there is an insurance of $2,000.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued rising over New-England, with northerly to westerly winds, and clear and cold weather; it has fallen from the lakes to the Gulf, and South and Middle Atlantic coasts with rising temperature, increasing cloudiness and brisk and fresh easterly to southerly winds, being lowest over probably Wisconsin and north-easterly Iowa; threatening weather is now prevailing from Missouri and Kentucky to the lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, with possibly snow over the northern portion on Monday night, and rain over the southern portion; for the Middle States fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds, veering to southerly and westerly, rising temperature, and cloudy weather, with very probably rain; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and winds veering to westerly and north-westerly; from Tennessee to Lake Erie and Lower Michigan, cloudy weather and rain areas, but winds veering to westerly and north-westerly, during Monday afternoon and night, with falling temperature and clearing but partly cloudy weather; from Kansas and Missouri to Minnesota, and extending eastward over Illinois, Wisconsin, and Upper Michigan rising barometer, falling temperature, northerly to westerly winds and clearing but partly cloudy weather.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 12°; 6 A. M., 9½°; 9 A. M., 12½°; 12 M., 18°; 3 P. M. 22°; 6 P. M., 23½; 9 P. M., 24½°; 12 M., 25°. Average temperature yesterday, 18⅜°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Earl Caithness has arrived in Havana.

In Havana, exchange on London is quoted 37½@38 premium; on Paris, 20½@21 premium.

The following is the General Term calendar in Syracuse, N. Y., for Jan. 13: Nos. 10, 51, 52, 61, 66, 72, 73, 78, 79, 80.

The *Democratic Standard* office, in Hollidaysburg, Penn., and a grocery-store, were burned on Saturday, and a clothing-store damaged.

The residence of Capt. Ephraim Cobleigh, in Johnson-court, Newport, was yesterday damaged by fire to the extent of $1,500. It was insured for $2,000 in the Providence Mutual Company.

The bill providing for the election of delegates to the Ohio Constitutional Convention, next April, and for the meeting of the Convention on the second Tuesday in May, became law on Saturday.

The bark Imperio, from Pictou, has arrived in Havana, with the captain and wife, the mate and a seaman of the schooner Enterprise, which was lost on George's Banks. The Enterprise was bound from Bangor to Saco.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* will appear permanently on and after today in quarto form. It will be issued from its temporary quarters in Court-avenue, where it will be published until the *Transcript* building, on Washington-street, destroyed in the great fire, is rebuilt.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Jewish Hospital Association was held in that city yesterday. Up to Nov. 19, the amount of the building fund was $36,600. Since that time, subscriptions have been received which swell the amount to $48,322. The hospital has been open for two years. During the last year there were seventy-four patients under treatment.

Gas Explosion in the Western Union Telegraph Office in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12.—At 10:40 o'clock this evening a gas explosion occurred in the principal office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on Third-street, in this city, heaving up the floor of the receiving-room between the desks and windows, destroying the ceiling of the delivery room in the basement, and blowing the plate-glass windows in a thousand fragments. The panelings of the doors were torn out, and portions of the cast-iron moldings, forming the base of the column at the street door, were hurled into the street, striking a messenger boy on the leg, but inflicting only slight injury. The windows in the bank opposite were badly cracked. About a dozen operators, at work on the fourth floor, rushed through the darkness to the street in safety, but subsequently returned to work. There were five persons in the room where the explosion occurred, and they fortunately escaped uninjured.

The Connecticut Murderers—One Attempts to Commit Suicide.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12.—The confession of Mrs. Sherman, who was sentenced on Saturday to State Prison for life for the murder of H. N. Sherman, will be published to-morrow. It admits the poisoning of eight persons.

John R. Johnson, who was found guilty on Saturday of murder in the first degree, today attempted to commit suicide in his cell by severing an artery. He was found in time to save his life.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The number of newspapers published at the present time in the Austro-Hungarian Kingdom is 1,016, of which 204 are political organs, 642 non-political, and 170 only occasionally deal with political affairs. These papers are printed in many various languages—600 in German, 170 in Hungarian, 79 in the Tchetque idiom, 58 in Polish, 50 in Italian, 22 in the Slovenian dialects, 9 in Ruthenian, 8 in Rouman, 6 in Croat, 5 in Serbian, 3 in Hebrew, and 2 each in Greek, Slovac, and French.

The Odessa *Messenger* relates that the authorities of that town are on the track of a painful judicial error committed eleven years ago. At that date a murder was perpetrated on the person of Mme. Doudovovitch, wife of a general, and suspicion fell on the lover of the victim's maid-servant, a man named Kissélévitch. This person was tried by a Court-martial, condemned to be shot, and afterward executed. It now appears that the real murderer of the lady has been recently discovered, and has confessed his crime in furnishing proofs of the truth of his statement.

Mr. Henry Bessemer, in a letter to the London *Times*, remarks: "I am rejoiced to say that the very able men who direct the affairs of the Bessemer Saloon Steam-boat Company have lost no time since its formation in issuing their contracts to ship-builders and engineers, so that we may in ten months from this time hope to see the 'horrors of the middle passage' removed for ever. In its place an agreeable hour and a quarter's trip will break the monotony of a railway journey between the capitals of England and France. To this end, 'so devoutly to be wished,' I am looking forward with unbounded confidence, and with that intense pleasure which the near realization of a great aim in life alone can inspire."

A letter in the Magdeburg *Gazette*, from Schoenhausen, says the five pieces of French artillery which the Emperor has presented to Prince Bismarck have been now transported to the family mansion of the Imperial Chancellor. They are rifled guns of different calibres, one of them being a Soissons twenty-four-pounder, another a Metz eight-pounder, a third a four-pounder from Sedan; while one of them from Metz is unrifled, and there is a mitrailleuse from Paris. The population of Schoenhausen, its societies, and numerous deputations from the neighborhood, were at the station to receive the guns, which, drawn by six horses, were solemnly conveyed to the Prince's mansion-house, in the midst of the cheers of the crowd and the sound of musketry.

The London *Times* understands that the whole of Mr. Turner's valuable proof engravings, including his great works, the well-known "Liber Studiorum" and "England and Wales," together with some very choice and rare etchings, forming, in fact, his entire collection, which were left by this distinguished artist to, and which have since remained in the possession of the next of kin, will be offered to the public during the coming season by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, at their rooms, King-street, St. James. Some of these proofs are enriched by the artist's own notes thereon, and will, consequently, be of great interest to the art world. The *Times* believes that the collection will include a few unpublished etchings of the "Liber Studiorum," and it is not improbable that the plates themselves will also be offered to the public at the same time.

ENGLAND.

Crime in the Capital—A Family Party—Forged News—Prayers Against Rain—The Theatres and New Plays.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1872.

Christmas has come and gone. It was a wet, warm day. The vegetable kingdom is much perplexed by this sort of weather. Innocent plants and trees, taking it for granted that it must at least be early Spring, have begun to bud; and a bed of strawberries in a garden near town has been sanguine enough to put forth fruit which was ripe for the table on Christmas Day. If things go on at this rate we shall have peas before the ducks are ready for them. The observance of the festival seems to have been generally "very wet," like the day, at least if we may judge by the number of drunkards in the streets and the endless roll of cases of drunkenness before the Magistrates. In fact, the geniality of the season has been rather severe. A poor girl, a dancer at one of the theatres, was murdered by a casual lover on Christmas Eve, in her own lodgings, for the sake, it is supposed, of some paltry trinkets. The murderer, who is said to be a German, has, for the present, escaped. On Boxing Night, after a visit to the theatre, two men, in a drunken frolic or quarrel, threw the wife of one of them out of the window into the street. She is not expected to recover. At Leeds, on the same day, a wife killed her husband, harpooning him with the carving-knife. Last night, in one of the suburbs of London, a young man killed his sweetheart, a servant-maid, with the kitchen poker. Again, there is a place called Bishop Auckland, in the north of England, in the neighborhood of which there is always somebody being murdered. A week ago a man was sentenced to transportation for life for shooting at a policeman, with intent to murder him; and next week four men are to be hanged for killing a man in the same region. On Christmas night a number of young men were going home singing, when they were fired at from a house in the same village where the policeman was shot. It was a revolver which was fired, and one young man was struck on the ear and fell to the ground. A large crowd collected, and would have broken into the house and murdered the inmates had the police not arrived. Six Irishmen, one of whom had a six-chambered revolver in his possession, were taken into custody, and must have been very much relieved to find themselves in the hands of the police instead of the infuriated mob. The four men under sentence of death, and the one who has been transported, are also Irishmen, and the nationality is not popular in the neighborhood. But it is a nationality which, by this time, perhaps, has got used to not being popular. It is sad to think that this warm-hearted and affectionate race should be so little appreciated in all parts of the world. The increasing drunkenness of the people is exciting serious remark. The great increase in the consumption of liquor is proved by the excise returns, and criminal statistics show the result. Last year, as compared with the average of the ten preceding years, there was an increase of forty per cent. in the convictions for being drunk and disorderly. The increase in this respect has been steady and continuous, and this year the cases have multiplied in a most alarming manner. Two years ago a very severe law was passed, placing habitual criminals—that is, persons who have been repeatedly convicted of crime—under close and stringent supervision by the police, and rendering them liable, on a subsequent conviction, to a much longer term of imprisonment than would be inflicted in an ordinary case. The result of this legislation, against which the philanthropists tried at the time to get up an agitation, but failed, has been to produce a marked reduction in the number of grave crimes, as, for example, robberies with or without violence. On the other hand, however, there has been an increase of lighter offenses, which entirely obliterates the diminution in the graver ones, and drunkenness is probably responsible, to a certain extent, for this development of minor offenses, which indicates a general looseness and disorderliness of life.

THE LORD MAYOR'S FAMILY PARTY.

Families of a dozen and upward are not so common in England as they used to be, but they are by no means rare, and there are few households which could find room for all their branches at the Christmas table. The Lord Mayor of London sat down on that day with 186 relatives. He has 210 in all, as near as he can make out, but some of them could not accept his invitation. The Lord Mayor's father is now eighty-three years of age, and has thirteen sons and daughters, forty-nine grand-children, and fourteen great-grand-children. On the other hand, the Lady Mayoress was surrounded by her step-mother, four brothers, three sisters, twelve nephews, twelve nieces, and forty-one cousins. The royal family would present an imposing appearance if they were all assembled in the same room. The Queen's children are all young—four of them unmarried—and one married daughter is as yet without any family; but Her Majesty has already more than a score of grand-children, while abroad her cousins must be as plentiful as leaves in Vallambrosa. The Queen has spent this Christmas in partial retirement, on account of the death of her half-sister, the Princess of Leiningen. The Prince of Wales had his own family party at Sandringham.

FORGED NEWS.

On Boxing Day the *Times* published a long circular in French, purporting to come from the Finance Minister of Turkey. It was not stated whether the document had been telegraphed, or how it reached the *Times*; but it was assumed that a document of such gravity and importance would not have been published without having been properly authenticated. The drift of the circular was to enforce the doctrine that high interest necessarily implied bad security, and to prepare the financial world for a policy of frank repudiation on the part of Turkey. The arguments of the circular were somewhat too blunt and cynical, and it was impossible to read it without having doubts as to its being genuine. It was, on the face of it, unlikely that a Finance Minister would proclaim a policy of so dishonest and disgraceful a character without endeavoring to disguise and soften it. The blustering of the dispatch was clearly overdone, but if it had been published on a day when the Stock Exchange was open, it could hardly have failed to produce great alarm and perhaps a panic. Turkish stocks occupy an important place in the market, and it is obvious that any attempt at repudiation on the part of Turkey would be followed by political as well as financial complications. Turkey is not only a great borrowing Power, but by her position and circumstances the keystone of European policy. Unsettle Turkey and you unsettle everything. Next day the circular was declared by the Turkish Embassy in Paris to be a forgery, and it is supposed that it must be one. But it is odd that the English Embassy should have nothing to say on the subject. The circular was published by the Paris papers as well as by the *Times*, and it is probable that it was through the former that the *Times* was imposed upon. If the forgery was intended to affect the English market, it should either have been kept back for another day or published sooner. On Boxing Day the Stock Exchange is shut, and there is a general holiday all over country. As it was, therefore, no harm was done here, but the circular may have answered its purpose on the foreign bourses. Considering the facilities which are furnished by the telegraph wires for the dissemination of forged news, it is surprising, perhaps, not that false reports should occasionally be imposed upon the newspapers, but that this should happen so seldom. Not long ago the railway share market was greatly disturbed by a telegram announcing, on what professed to be official authority, the amalgamation of a somewhat declining railway company with a prosperous company, on terms highly advantageous to the former. This turned out to be a forgery, but no serious effort was made to discover the offender. Yesterday another report was published, but today is contradicted. It was said that the English Government had presented a note to the Russian Foreign Office, intimating pretty plainly that a line must be drawn within which Russia must confine her progress in Central Asia. It has been known for some time that our Indian Government has ceased to regard the advance of Russia in this direction with indifference, and that measures have been under consideration with a view to interpose a barrier of native allies between the limits of our encroaching neighbor and our own. This gave a certain amount of color to the rumor of a formal dispatch to Prince Gortschakoff; but, on the other hand, the case was one which required precautions rather than protests. After the behavior of Russia in the Black Sea affair, it would have been absurd to trust to anything she might say in regard to her intentions in Central Asia. Men of experience in Indian affairs, and of competent judgment, hold that, sooner or later, we are tolerably certain to have trouble with Russia in this quarter. But it is not the conflict with Russia which they fear, but the possible effect of the conflict, or even the expectation of a conflict, on the Indian mind. The news that there was trouble on the frontier might produce agitation in the interior, and present a dangerous temptation to the disloyalty of ambitious or discontented natives. Russia is most likely to find that in pushing her way among the petty States of Central Asia she is thrusting her hand into a hornet's nest, where there is neither glory nor peace to be obtained. In any case, the vast extent of the Russian Empire, which is its weakness already, cannot be extended without making it weaker. The illness of the Czarewitch excites some interest here. He leads the old Russian party which detests the Western Powers, especially England, and covets Turkey. The Grand Duke Constantine, who might become Regent, if not heir to the throne, on his death, is more liberal in his views, and rather favorable to England. But of course, says the *Daily Telegraph*, almost too significantly, "we should be very sorry if the Czarewitch died." I really don't see why England should be. A fever which carries off a brutal, ignorant, and violent Prince, in order that an intelligent and reflecting Prince may reign in his stead, is an intervention of Providence which may be accepted without any wild demonstrations of grief, even if it is not a thing to be prayed for.

PRAYERS AGAINST RAIN.

Talking of prayers, the Archbishop of Canterbury has rather put his foot in it. He has been meditating, like everybody else, on the persistent bad weather, and he has come to the conclusion that it is all because the clergy have not been reading the prayers for fine weather which are prescribed by the Liturgy so diligently as they should have done. So he has given the clergy a sharp admonition on the subject, and has urged them to make use of this prayer "where the circumstances of the district seem to call for it." In this rebuke the Archbishop has struck a false note, and already there is a storm of protest both from clergy and laity. A clergyman writes to the papers to say that he did not use the prayer and does not mean to, because he does the Creator the justice to believe that He knows more about the circumstances of every district, and what is good for people there, than any of the clergy, or even than the farmers themselves. A well-known writer on drainage points out that the excessive rain-fall of the last month or two is only compensation for the want of water in the previous year: that the wells are not yet up to the mark of a sufficient supply of water; and that to pray for a cessation of rain would be to call down upon the people a national calamity. He glories in the consideration that a month's steady rain has given eighteen years' water at the rate of thirty gallons a head. Another correspondent reminds the Archbishop that the public health was never in such a good condition as just now, and this is because the rain flushes the sewers, and does a vast amount of scavenger's work which would otherwise be left undone. It is odd, perhaps, to find that there are so many persons magnanimous enough to do justice to the weather, which has certainly been abominable; but one can hardly wonder that the Archbishop's letter should have produced some discontent. It is impossible to imagine anything more opposed to the whole cause of modern thought than the idea that it is the duty of the parson of each parish, with an eye to the temporary wants of his Little Pedlington, to request the Deity to suspend or revolutionize the natural laws which He has appointed to govern the planet. It would be rather awkward if the parsons of adjoining parishes, taking a different view of local requirements, were to pray hard against each other. I don't think there is any disposition to scoff at prayer, but only a desire that it should be kept within proper limits. A prayer that Archbishops might have common sense, or that people in a very wet season might be enlightened as to how to make the best of it, would be reasonable enough. It was Archbishop Tait who lately discovered that England was being perverted to Vishnu and Juggernaut, because there were a dozen or so of Indian law-students at the Temple, and a heathen embassy used to drive about town in showy carriages. Many other theological signs of the times I may mention in demonstration against the Athanasian Creed which took place on Christmas day at Norwich. The following handbill was distributed to church-goers, many of whom acted upon it:

"PEACE AND GOOD WILL TO ALL MEN."—(Christmas Day, 1872.)—You are about to be called on to join in the Athanasian Creed as part of your worship. The Bishop of Peterborough has declared that the Creed "grates on his feelings whenever it is read." Does it on yours? The Archbishop of Canterbury declared in the presence of the whole Bench of Bishops that no one accepts or believes in its terms as they stand. Do you? It is used by no other Church in public services as by ours. Three thousand clergy, of all ranks and parties, have lately petitioned to be relieved from its use in public service. It declares the damnation of millions of our fellow-Christians who do not accept it. It binds us, on the same awful peril to ourselves, to believe in that damnation of others. It is a chief hindrance to many from joining our Church or from taking orders. Protest by your silence or attitude against its violation of the spirit of this day, of our Church, and of our Lord and Savior, as always did the late Bishop of Lichfield.

THE THEATRES.

The traditions of Christmas would seem to be falling into neglect at the theatre as well as elsewhere. London now is not so much a town as a collection of provinces, each with its own race, manners, and customs. Outside of the old-fashioned London which is known of men, there is a cluster of other towns which go under the same name, but which are little known, except to the inhabitants. In the remote suburbs there are great theatres, some of them the largest in the country, where pantomime still holds its ground; but in that part of London with which we are most of us familiar, there are only two houses at which pantomimes have this year been produced, and several managers have made no change whatever in their bills. One theatre was even daring enough to bring out a tragedy as its Christmas piece. If this had happened a few years ago, the gods in the gallery would probably have pelted the manager with his own benches; but now they simply laughed at the most solemn passages of the piece, which, indeed, was called a comedy in the first editions of the playbill, although the manager has since plucked up courage to call it by its right name. Of the pantomimes there is not much to be said. That at Drury Lane is, as usual, the most gorgeous and dazzling. It is founded on the story of the *Babes in the Wood;* and the wood scene is really a miracle of fairy beauty, with its processions of squirrels and pretty little birds. Mr. Stanley and Sergt. Bates are not forgotten in the jokes of the harlequinade. Little *Goody Two Shoes* is the heroine of the pantomime at the Princess'. At Covent Garden "Babil and Bijou" keeps the stage, with some modifications and additions. Mr. Collodion, a special artist, now accompanies the expeditions to the moon. He is provided with a blackboard and a lot of chalk, and by a few rapid touches he produces a lively caricature of some well-known man, such as M. Thiers. The music has been freshened up and some new melodies have been introduced. The piece lasts the whole night through, and is, on the whole, a very serious extravagance. It wants the animation of ideas, and, above all, of fun. The endless show of rich silks and velvets and glistening tinsel gets to be very wearisome after the first act or so. In short, it is stage millinery and upholstery, pure and simple. The "Biche au Bois," under the title of "Black Crook," has made its way from Paris to London, via New-York. At the Alhambra, "Black Crook" loses nothing in splendor of decoration, or in such vivacity as a legion of legs can impart to stupid dialogue, but it is not otherwise remarkable. It is a succession of brilliant ballets, interspersed with choruses and songs. Mlle. Cornelie d'Nuka is the principal songstress, and it was, perhaps, as an advertisement that she was made the subject of an appeal to the Court of Chancery to restrain her from accepting this engagement. Last year Miss d'Nuka fancied her life was threatened by an impetuous admirer, and she made an interesting appearance as a witness in the Police Court. At the Adelphi *Jack* climbs the immemorial beanstalk in a burlesque of the ordinary pattern, Mr. Emmet, as *Cousin Fritz*, being still the principal attraction. Another burlesque, "Romulus and Remus," has been performed at the Vaudeville. The fun consists in making the founder of Rome and his brother two naughty little boys, in frills and short trowsers, who quarrel and kick each other. To-night a burlesque, with the title of "How I found Robinson Crusoe," is to be given at the Olympic. This will complete the list of comic novelties. At the Haymarket Mr. W. S. Gilbert's poetical satire, "Pygmalion and Galatea," is still being performed, and Lord Lytton's "Money" is at its—I don't know what hundredth night, at the Prince of Wales'. There are two rival "Schools for Scandal" on the stage just now, or rather I should say two rival versions of Sheridan's famous play. The cast at the Princess' includes Mr. Benjamin Webster as *Sir Peter Teazle*, rather a hard-mannered performer; Miss Furtado as *Lady Teazle*, is much overweighted. She makes the part that of a girlish and rather vixenish flirt. At the Vaudeville, the piece is more carefully and equally rendered, but it is melancholy to visit either theatre and to hear how few actors there are who can now speak their own language distinctly, or go through witty dialogue with sympathy and intelligence. At the little Charing-cross Theatre, Mr. J. Clarke, the American actor, amuses his audience with rather an extravagant *Bob Acres*, in the "Rivals." A manager who was once asked why he was so fond of Shakespeare, replied that he never came to the treasury on a Saturday for money, and there were similar reasons for the popularity of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

NEW PLAYS.

Nobody can even guess the extraordinary plot of a new comedy which has been produced at the Holborn Theatre. It is called "Lost and Found," and the story is this: The Squire's son run away with the village beauty. The village beauty's father curses her, and she comes back in due course with a baby, and without a husband, and is not received in village society. She jumps into the river and is rescued by the Squire's son, who has just come home. By and by everything is explained; the beauty has been properly but privately married all the time, and the stern parent retracts his malediction. Perhaps you may fancy that at some time or other you may have heard something like this before. But if you have, that is no reason if you like this sort of thing why you should not wish to hear it again. Now it would seem that a good many people do like this sort of thing, and "Lost and Found," because, or in spite of, its old-fashioned idyllic simplicity, promises to be a success. The *Village Beauty*, I should say, is played by an elderly and very far from lovely actress, who, however, is an admirable elocutionist, Mrs. Herman Vezin. A dramatic version of "The Chimes" has been prepared in order to give Mr. Toole an opportunity of appearing as *Trotty Veck*. Dickens' sentiment is at this time a day as dead as a door nail, and the forced, maudlin, mawkish sentiment of his "Christmas Stories" is such that people wonder how they ever bore with them at all. Mr. Toole has made an unfortunate choice, and not all his undoubted and rare ability as a personator of eccentric character, could galvanise the dead thing into life. These are sad times, and everybody would be glad to be made to laugh. Mr. Toole is almost the only living English actor who can make people laugh, and he thinks it his mission to make them cry. It is a wicked perversity. To do him justice, however, Mr. Toole really does make us laugh as *Ali Baba*, and the part is entirely a creation of his own. I hope he will not omit it from his *repertoire* when he visits New-York next year. It is one of the drollest and merriest of farcical conceptions.

THE TWO CROMWELLS.

There are now two Cromwells in the field, the burlesque Cromwell, who figures as a subordinate character in "Charles I.," at the Lyceum, and a heroic Cromwell, who has a tragedy all to himself at the Queen's. Col. Richards, the author of the tragedy, is the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, the organ of the Licensed Victualers, who keep a school out of the proceeds. They all take in their own paper and nobody else does, but as there are so many of them that does not matter. The Colonel has undoubted gifts in the way of rhetoric, and there is plenty of strong writing in the play, of that sort of strong writing which sounds better in a play than in a leading article. He makes Cromwell very hard on the attorneys. Indeed, the great Protector is every now and then breaking off from affairs of State to curse the lawyers. Some time ago Col. Richards had a difference with his own lawyers, and in revenge he wrote a novel in three volumes to denounce them. They were mean enough to bring an action for libel, and, as the Court held that the novel was but a privileged communication, the rash novelist, who would not confine himself to fiction, was cast in heavy damages. No wonder Col. Richards does not love attorneys, but he might as well have kept them out of his tragedy. The piece is constructed without the slightest knowledge of or attention to the conditions of the stage. The monologues are too long, the action heavy and dragging, as far as there is any action at all, and the death-bed of Cromwell's daughter Elizabeth, is rather tiresomely interpolated just before the close of the piece. Col. Richards takes the heroic view of Cromwell's character, and depicts him as an earnest and vigorous patriot, who was determined to make England a great country, respected and feared over all the world, and who knew how to carry out his purpose. As a play "Cromwell" stands no chance besides "Charles I." and it must be admitted that the ideal Charles is the more popular personage. Historical controversy is out of place on the boards.

F. H. J.

FOREIGN NEWS.

At Chiselhurst—Condolence With Eugenie—Napoleon IV.—Burial in France on Certain Conditions.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to the agent of the Associated Press from a friend of the imperial family at Chiselhurst, gives the following description of the scene there:

"The remains of the late Emperor have been placed in the coffin. The corpse is dressed in the uniform of a Field Marshal. The upper lip is bare, the moustache having been cut off to facilitate the taking of a plaster cast. The beard, which remains, is brown and bushy. The features are stern and careworn, and have an expression of pain. The grand cordon of the Legion of Honor lies across the breast. The hands, which are ungloved, are disposed in an easy and natural manner, the right clasping the left. On the fourth finger of the left hand is a ring with several diamonds, which was placed there by the Empress. A small silver cross of exquisite workmanship lies on the breast, and on the corpse are placed three sprigs of holly. Over the head a crown of violets is suspended. At the foot of the coffin is the brass camp bedstead on which the Emperor died. Seated on either side at the lower end of the coffin are a priest and a religieuse. The furniture of the room, as well as of the whole mansion, is simple and unostentatious."

The body will lie in state on Tuesday, in the entrance hall of the chapel. The general public will not be admitted to view the remains. No change has been made in the time and place of the funeral and burial as last announced. The ceremonies will probably begin about noon on Wednesday.

The Empress is overwhelmed with sorrow, and her prostration is so great as to alarm her attendants. The Prince Imperial does all in his power to comfort her.

The Empress has received letters of condolence from the Emperor of Russia and the King of Italy.

Although none but the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased are admitted, Chiselhurst is crowded with visitors. Religious services were held this morning in the chapel, which was filled to repletion. The Princess Mathilde, MM. Rouher and Piétri, and Drs. Conneau and Corvisart were present. Father Goddard attempted to preach, but was overcome by his feelings, and compelled to leave the pulpit.

M. Benedetti arrived today at Chiselhurst, and was received by the Empress. M. Ollivier and Marshal MacMahon are expected there to-morrow. The Princess Murat and suite arrived this afternoon.

Great numbers of people from France are expected to come to the funeral. The South-eastern, of England, and Northern Railway of France have reduced the rates of fare for the poorer classes attending the funeral.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial has already assumed the title of Napoleon IV. This report is doubtless incorrect, but it is true that the Prince is now addressed as "Sire" by all the visitors at Chiselhurst.

The impression is gaining ground that the Emperor died from the effects of chloroform administered to assuage pain.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—It is said that the French Government will permit the final interment of Napoleon's remains in France if the funeral is made strictly private and the deceased is buried as ex-Emperor, not as Emperor. The ceremonies must be simply of a religious character. The President is understood to have conferred with the Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of Police with the object of preventing the funeral, if it takes place in France, being made an opportunity for political manifestations.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The Municipal Council have adopted resolutions of condolence with the Empress Eugenie.

The first subscription list for a monument to the Emperor Napoleon, which was opened by the *Perseveranza* of Milan, already exceeds $5,000, and that paper reports that subscriptions are pouring in from all quarters.

A national subscription for the same object has been opened at Venice.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The will of Napoleon appoints the Empress, Cardinal Bonaparte, and M. Rouher guardians of the Prince, now Napoleon IV.

The Courts of Austria and England will wear mourning for ten days.

The funeral of the Emperor will take place on Wednesday.

The whole family are assembled at Chiselhurst, except the Cardinal, who will arrive on Tuesday.

Demonstration in Madrid in Favor of Reforms in Porto Rico—The Carlists.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—A great popular demonstration was made in this city yesterday in favor of the proposed political reforms in Porto Rico and of the abolition of slavery. A long procession, with three bands and twenty banners, passed through the principal streets. Conspicuous in the line were the Turtulia and Progresista Clubs, and the Society for the Abolition of Slavery. The ranks were filled with Radicals and Republicans, and a considerable number of negroes, took part in the demonstration.

The Carlist troubles in the north continue, but a patriotic spirit has been roused among the people. Volunteer bands are organizing for service against the insurgents, and the inhabitants of the villages, of their own accord, assume a firm and hostile attitude. In some places the latter have effectively resisted the approach of Carlist bands.

A volunteer battalion in this city is being mobilised for service in the field.

The King has signed a concession to a Spanish company for a telegraph cable from Cadiz to Cuba, by way of the Canaries and Teneriffe.

The German Government and Papal Infallibility.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The *Post*, in an article evidently inspired by the Government, says the proclamation of the dogma of Papal infallibility has created a new Catholic creed, and its believers should be treated in precisely the same manner as members of other new religious societies.

Negotiations for the Marriage of a Russian Princess.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg, to the London *Observer*, says Count Schonvaloff has been sent abroad to negotiate a marriage between a Prince, whose name is not given, and a daughter of the Czar.

The Seceders from the French Left to Form a Distinct Party.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The members of the Left who seceded last week will not join the Right, as reported, but will form a distinct group in the Assembly under the title of Conservative Republicans.

The Protestant Church in Rome—A Correction.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The statement in a dispatch of Jan. 8, from Rome, that the new Protestant Church had been consecrated, was incorrect. The ceremony which took place was the laying of the corner-stone of the church, for the building of which funds are being collected in the United States and other countries.

Explosion of a Steamer and Five Persons Killed or Mortally Wounded.

EUFALA, Ala., Jan. 12.—One of the flues of the left-hand boiler of the upward-bound steamer Julia St. Clair collapsed near here at 11½ o'clock last night, scalding thirteen persons, mostly colored deck-hands and firemen. One man died instantly, one was drowned, two are mortally injured, and one is unaccounted for. Among the scalded is the engineer, Mr. Berry, who is also injured in the face.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have so often permitted the columns of your paper to be the vehicle of complaints against public abuses, that I am tempted to send you a communication in respect of a subject, which is fast becoming a public abuse, if it be not one already. I refer to the administration of justice by the Courts of record in our City, or rather to the non-administration of justice by these tribunals, and especially by the Court of Common Pleas.

I do not, of course, refer to corruption in office, to buying and selling of orders, judgments, and the like; we all believe there is little reason for complaint at present in this behalf; I question not the integrity, but the industry of our Justices. And if, upon this score, there be a grievance, everybody will admit that it is a most weighty one. Because, after downright dishonesty, there is nothing so bad as delay in awarding justice between litigants. And delay is sure, sooner or later, to lead to corruption. It is almost one thing whether a Court of law says "We will not give justice at all," or, "We will not give it for years to come."

This is a subject upon which very much has been said and very little written heretofore. The interference of the Legislature has been sought, indirectly, already, and laws have been passed, partly to meet the difficulty, and partly to encourage needy politicians; laws increasing the number of Judges and Magistrates; but the evil still exists, and its proportions are greater than they have heretofore been. We now need additional legislation, and quite of another sort to what has been applied heretofore, or we need such an expression of public opinion as will arouse the gentlemen who preside over our Courts and prompt them to apply a remedy which is far more suitable than the statutory one, and is, besides, very easy of application. I do not in this communication lay all the blame of delay and of postponement of the trial of causes at the feet of the Judiciary; the Bar are to blame also, but it must be said that the Judiciary have it in their power to remove the evil at once, and that if they do not do so, it is because they wish to consult their own ease rather than the welfare of suitors.

Three years ago, I believe, the Legislature passed a law increasing the number of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court to six; before then it had been three. The Marine Court was also strengthened by the same additional force. There was at that time a strong feeling among lawyers on the subject. A cause brought in the Supreme Court, at that time, was as good as lost. Three or four years were sure to intervene between the filing of the plaintiff's complaint and the trial. The same difficulty was met with at the door of the Common Pleas Court. So the Legislature were besought to give a remedy and increase the judicial force. Our local rulers were only too glad to encourage a project which provided six good berths for as many eager politicians, and so came the statute.

Well, the fact now is, that the Court of Common Pleas does no more work than it did three years ago; no more causes are tried there, and a suitor who goes there for justice must wait just as long as before for the day of trial. I speak not now of appeals to higher Courts, but only of jury trials. There are six Judges in that Court, five of whom are supposed to be on duty daily. Yet there are causes on its trial list awaiting trial that have been there for a year and a half, and a longer time. I myself have causes pending in that Court which were begun two years ago, (placed on the calendar in November, 1871,) which have not been called, and will not be, in all probability, for three months to come. Nobody will deny that such a delay of justice is monstrous injustice. Very few persons who have claims to urge would put them in suit with the certainty before them that at least two years must elapse before even a hearing would be given them. Because, after the hearing, there is usually an appeal to the General Term of the same Court, which costs another year, and still another appeal to the Court of Appeals, which, under the old practice, consumed from three to five years more. Such a practice gives justice with a vengeance.

The first inquiry will naturally be: Is there not too much work to be done? Are our Courts to be blamed if they proceed with diligence, even though there be great delay? Shall not the number of Judges be increased still further? There are now, in this City only seventeen Judges of Courts of Record, who are presumed to be actively and constantly engaged. There are six in the Supreme Court; six more in the Superior Court, and five more in the Court of Common Pleas. There is, besides, a Marine Court of six Judges. I do not speak of the Federal Courts at all. Twenty-three Judges for the trial of civil causes in the City of New-York! To say nothing of the Surrogate; of the ten or dozen Justices of the Ward Courts; and the countless number of referees! Yet a cause cannot be reached for trial in two years! It would be an insult to the patience of the public to ask that this number be again enlarged.

If we will take the Court of Common Pleas for our subject, the real difficulty will very soon be seen and the remedy for it at the same time. Though this is a common law Court of five Judges, during five terms of the nine in the judicial year, but one of the five sits to hear the trial of jury causes. For four terms a second Judge sits to hear trials. This trial term opens sometimes at 11 o'clock A. M., never before this hour, sometimes not until 11½ o'clock, and sits till 3 o'clock P. M. At 1 o'clock, however, there is a recess from labor, lasting for half an hour or more, during which time lunch is had. So, the judicial day lasts just three and one-half hours!!!

At the opening of the Court, however, the calendar is called, excuses are heard, causes postponed, &c. Three hours per day are, therefore, all the time given to any trial. The consequence, or one consequence, is that a cause of action which would be disposed of in one day in Westchester County will keep the Court of Common Pleas busy for perhaps two weeks. Then come the holidays, great and little, and the *quasi* holidays. Of course no work can then be done. But this is not the worst of it. One holiday will spoil a week, or even a month. Such holidays as Christmas, the New-Year, Thanksgiving, Washington's Birth-day, &c., consume a whole week. The computation of time by hours in the judicial year gives startling results.

Three hours a day—five days in a week—three weeks in a term, and nine terms, will give 405 hours in one year! It is matter of demonstration that the Court of Common Pleas is open for the trial of jury causes less than 800 hours in the course of a whole year. And if every cause will consume two hours in trial, simple division will give the number that can be disposed of annually. When we reflect that some causes are permitted to engage two weeks or more, to say that 400 causes are annually heard, is a very liberal estimate. Is it a wonder that it takes two years to reach a cause, in view of these absolute figures? Why, if every suit actually on the calendar was tried in its turn, it would take a life-time to dispose of any one case.

The United States District Court of this District is held by one Judge. He hears and determines more causes in a year than do the five Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; Judge Blatchford holds Court a greater number of hours in a year than does Judge Daly and his four associates. I make these personal allusions with great reluctance. I have not a word of serious reproach to offer against any one. Because the Court of Common Pleas is so impartial, so honorable, and so high-toned a tribunal, is all the greater pity that it cannot be made more useful.

Last month but one trial term of this Court was held, and but thirteen causes, so I am informed by a person in constant attendance, disposed of by trial. If I am wrong, correction can very easily be made. But one trial term of this Court is in session the present month, and although one-third of the term expires today, only one cause has as yet been tried. This cause was brought for the conversion of an iron safe. On the day calendar of Part II. of this Court, Nov. 20, 1872, the suit of "Michaelis, an infant, against the Second-avenue Railroad Company," was the ninth in order; it has been on the day calendar ever since, called, I presume, day after day. On the calendar of Jan. 3, 1873, the same cause was the seventh in order. In two months this unfortunate infant had progressed just two steps toward the throne of Justice. I have a strong impression on my mind that this cause was on the calendar in June last, but my memory may be at fault. There may be one comfort for the plaintiff, however; by the time he gets a trial he will be old enough to conduct it for himself.

But it will be said, in reply, the Court of Common Pleas holds a General Term every month or every other month, and three Judges are there kept busy in hearing and determining appeals. This objection presents an ugly alternative, if it obtains at all. For either these General Terms have very little to do, or three Judges in appeal are kept constantly busy in reforming the errors of one Judge at *Nisi Prius.* A General Term of this Court began on the 2d day of December, 1872. There were on its calendar 155 cases. Of these, twenty-seven were appeals from orders, two were motions, and fifty-three were appeals from the Marine and the Ward Courts. Every lawyer knows how quickly such appeals are disposed of.

The Court sat from the 2d to the 13th of the month, and then adjourned, having been in session just nine days. From and after the 13th of December until the 6th of January, the Court was in vacation, and the three Judges were at their private chambers, writing opinions, &c. During the term there were heard not thirty appeals. On the 6th of January, inst., the General Term again assembled, and is now, I am told, in session. There are on the calendar 142 causes. Of these, two are motions, twenty-one are appeals from orders, and forty-seven are appeals from the Marine and Ward Courts, and nine cases of ten on the present calendar were called in December. The conclusion is obvious. Either this Court should have held session for more than nine days, *i. e.* twenty-seven hours in December, or it should not have convened again the very next month. No one, I suppose, will seriously dispute this statement. With a general calendar of two thousand and more causes awaiting trial; with suitors clamoring for two years to be heard; with the same causes on the day calendar for three or more months; for three Judges to spend nine days of one month hearing appeals, and as many days the succeeding month, looks very much like play. And there was a General Term held also, in October last, and another will be held in March next. That is, every other month a General Term is held. Sometimes an extra term is convened. There is complaint also, that appeals, after having been heard, are not decided until months after the argument. I have cases in mind which were not decided until fifteen months after the argument.

Is such an allotment of labor, Mr. Editor, quite fair? I know very well that presiding over jury trials is a very disagreeable and onerous task; trivial questions are raised, petty disputes indulged in, and often small amounts of money are in contention. It is, however, a necessary task, and one that must be discharged, before there can be any need for the exercise of the honorable and dignified function of sitting *in banco* and expounding great questions of law. There is no great honor or dignity in holding an appellate Court for the purpose of doing nothing. I dislike comparisons, but they sometimes give point to abstract statements.

The Supreme Court of this City holds but four General Terms a year. At the very least, ten appeals are heard in this Court to one appeal in the Common Pleas. There are usually on the appeal calendar of the Supreme Court some three hundred notes of issue, of which five-sixths are taken from final judgments, and really demand some judicial consideration. Yet not only are four appellate terms sufficient to dispose of this business; the Court finds time to decide every cause argued at one term before the next term assembles.

It is an indisputable assertion that one General Term, each year, of the Court of Common Pleas, could dispose, in four weeks, of every appeal taken during the year. The general calendar of the Court could, within six months from the present time, be disposed of, and not one cause be left untried, if the Judges of the Court could only be persuaded to give particular attention to this department of practice, jury trials. And this could be done with no interruption of other necessary business. As the matter now is, with from two to three thousand cases standing ready for trial, and only one term each month held for their trial, we are going from bad to worse, and by and by three, four, and even five years will oppose the suitor's claim. There is an end of human life and of human patience, and the time will yet come when suitors will refuse to go to law at all, because of its delay. And then what will become of lawyers—indeed, of the Judges themselves?

I believe there is no complaint of inadequacy of salary; from $15,000 to $18,000 is the yearly stipend of the members of the Bench. The majority of hard-working attorneys are content with one-half or one-third this amount, and are busy with their quills or their tongues eight or ten hours every day to obtain it. Indeed, of the gentlemen of the Bench—all of whom, with one or two exceptions, were formerly at the Bar—not every one received professional income equal to his present salary. It does not seem unjust that the public servant should be as assiduous in the discharge of public duty as is the individual for his personal interests. But I forbear to ask your further attention. If the figures I have just given are correct, are they not deserving of a patient hearing?

If my statements of fact cannot be disputed, do they not make a grievance which should be redressed? And in what manner shall this grievance be redressed? Either the Legislature must, by positive law, enact the number of days Courts of justice shall be open; the number of hours they shall be in session per day; the time within which appeals shall be decided; the number of Judges who shall hold Court each term to dispose of jury causes; or, in behalf of these subjects, the Courts must apply a remedy themselves. The public will not forever endure a delay in the administration of justice, which seems to mock at the duration of human life.

PLAINTIFF.

Killed by Scandal-Mongers.

From the Hudson Star, Jan. 6.

A short time since a report was circulated in the upper part of the city that Rev. M. Rosenthal, Rabbi of the Jewish Church, had been guilty of misdeeds which reflected seriously upon his previous spotless character. We have refrained from even alluding to the reports until today, when, after an interview with the officers of the Church, we find that the rumors are without any foundation whatever. Mr. Rosenthal was made acquainted with the reports in circulation, and stoutly denied the truth of the same at the time, and so worried did he become afterward that, Saturday morning last, while engaged in conversation with a friend, he fell in a fit, and was removed to his residence, in Diamond-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where medical aid was called, and everything possible was done for him, but all efforts were of no avail, and death ended his career this forenoon. The cause of his death was apoplexy. We have only words of censure for those persons who circulated the scandalous reports which preyed upon the mind of deceased, who was greatly respected by his people and by all who knew him.

The Old-Line Democrats of Delaware.

A call, signed "Many White Men," has been issued for a Democratic State Convention in Delaware, to be held at Dover, on the 16th of January, 1873. It is evidently from Sam. Townsend, and reads thus: "All Democrats of Delaware who are satisfied that, since the New Departure doctrine was espoused by the Democrats of the old free States, the Democratic Party, as an opposition party to Republican negro equalityism, is played out as a national party, are requested to meet at Dover, Del., Jan. 16, 1873, afternoon and evening, and also, on an equal footing, all white people of Delaware, of whatsoever party heretofore, to help organize a White Man's Party, to oppose negro equality in every place, and, with like organizations of White Men's Parties in every other late slave State, fight against the so-called Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, while Congress shall declare, by resolution, that so-called Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are null and void, never having been adopted as the Constitution prescribed amendments to it should be made; further, keep this White Man's Party clear of all hereditary family denominations or distinctions, and select candidates for all offices by ballot, and try and make all white men, politically at least, equal to one another in selecting candidates for office."

CONNECTICUT.

The Republican Convention to be Held on the 5th of February—Probable Candidates—The Political Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 11, 1873.

The Republican State Convention will meet in Music Hall, New-Haven, on Wednesday, Feb. 5. The party papers of the State have not as yet generally discussed the question of candidates. Notably the Democratic journals are silent, so far as the purposes of their own party are concerned, and the explanation of this is the complete demoralization of the party, in consequence of its overwhelming defeat in November, from which it cannot rally before the Spring election, unless the Republicans commit some serious mistake in making their nominations, which is not probable. Gov. Jewell, who has made a most acceptable Governor during his several terms, will surely retire, making the field open for the selection of a new man. Already several candidates are named. New-Haven makes a strong local claim for the nomination, but the party there is considerably divided. So far as I can learn, the principal leaders think it will be wise to unite upon Henry B. Harrison, who is a leading lawyer and a gentleman of high personal character, while the middle class of workers favor Dexter R. Wright, also a prominent lawyer, and during the war a Colonel of one of the Connecticut regiments. It is possible that an arrangement will be made before the Convention assembles to consolidate local support upon one of these gentlemen, which will improve the chances of New-Haven getting the nomination, though it will not decide the question, as other parts of the State will attempt combinations to defeat a nomination from that city. An objection is made to New-Haven among very many Republicans because of the course taken by leading men there, last Summer, in organizing a bolting Republican and Democratic coalition to defeat the regular nomination of Gen. Hawley for United States Senator, and however much this may be deprecated, it is one of those things which cannot be avoided under the circumstances, and it will more or less affect the decision of the Convention, if not the election itself, in case the nomination goes there. This feeling of opposition is not confined to the Hartford District, but covers pretty much the whole of Eastern Connecticut, a good share of Litchfield County, and a large part of Middlesex, and a consolidation of these sections will be apt to carry the day. From present appearances it looks as if the next Governor would be taken from New-London County; but all will depend upon harmonious action among the Republicans of that county and in Windham County, which takes in the whole of the Third Congressional District. There are but two candidates named—John P. Wait, of Norwich, and Henry P. Haven, of New-London. I judge that Mr. Haven has more local strength in the district than Mr. Wait, though the latter is more widely known, having been often in public life, and two years ago Speaker of the House. Either would make a most excellent candidate. At present Mr. Haven has the most favorable chances. If the two eastern counties present his name, he will have the undivided support of Hartford and Tolland Counties, nearly the whole of Litchfield County, the upper part of Middlesex, and even a small part of New-Haven County, which would give him fully two-thirds of the Convention; and Mr. Wait would have certainly as generous a support if he should be the candidate presented. It is thought that if the Republicans of the eastern counties unite, the New-Haven candidates will be withdrawn; but if there should be a failure to unite, the prospect is that the nomination would then depend altogether upon such a distribution of forces as would satisfy local claims for other places on the ticket, and possibly a new man altogether would be chosen. Middlesex County will present the name of Hon. Benjamin Douglas, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, and in the event of a general scattering, Fairfield County will bring forward Col. Hoyt, or some other good man, though, for the present, that county only asks that Treasurer Nichols, who lives in Danbury, may be retained on the ticket.

The demoralization of the Democracy, already alluded to, is greater than it has been at any time since 1865, after the Lee surrender, and the leaders hardly know which way to turn. Two or three weeks ago, they were considering the availability of Nathaniel Wheeler, of Bridgeport as a candidate for Governor, but that gentleman himself has put a veto to that programme by having it understood that he will make a fight for the Congressional nomination against Congressman Barnum; and in this announcement the party sees trouble ahead, for they had expected harmony in the Fourth District, and clear sailing for Barnum, who has been, on account of his money, a valuable promoter of Democratic success in the State. With Wheeler *versus* Barnum—money against money—the contest will be lively, and more so because both men have a selfish interest, to some extent, in securing a place in Congress, and will work all the harder to obtain it. Barnum, with his iron mines, is a servant of protection, and Wheeler, as a sewing-machine manufacturer, may be supposed to have some affection for monopolies. Now that Wheeler is out of the question as an available candidate for Governor, the managers are turning in all directions to find somebody to unite upon. Edward W. Seymour, of Litchfield, who was a leading candidate last year, is favorably spoken of, though the Democratic organ in his own town has brought out the name of W. W. Eaton, of this city, who, probably, cares nothing for the nomination, and would not accept any way. Some suggest the wisest course to be to resort again to Gov. English; but I think the leaders have come to see that the ex-Governor has outlived his popularity, and from being the most powerful candidate the party could name, has fallen to a second-rate power. In New-Haven, especially, he has lost ground amazingly. If the Republicans enter the contest unitedly the Democracy can find no way of relief to their present troubles, and will probably be content to seize a man of straw and go through the motions of a campaign just for the sake of appearances.

The Democrats are no better off in the Congressional districts than in the State at large. In this district Gen. Hawley will be nominated by the Republicans, and will not have opposition enough probably before the people to make the contest any way interesting. Mr. Eaton, his late opponent, evidently has had all the experience he wants as a Congressional candidate. The Democratic managers in Hartford, who really control the party machinery of the whole district, have always manipulated the Congressional nominations according to prospects. Recognizing the fact that the rural districts have claims to recognition, they satisfy those claims in every doubtful year, and thereby do their duty nobly, while rural candidates "die like demi-gods." Their own opportunity is only when the field is inviting; and, therefore, it may be taken for granted that in the very unselfishness of their hearts they will magnanimously press the next nomination upon the most aspiring man they can find outside of Hartford, and the more hay-seed he has in his hair the more acceptable he will be to make their reward of the agricultural districts so clear that the brightness of it

"Will glimmer through a blind man's eye."

In the Second District Mr. Kellogg will be renominated by the Republicans, and with a strong probability of being again successful, though the district, when anything like harmony among the Democracy exists, is very much against him. But he has carried it twice, and has shown himself such an indefatigable worker in behalf of every local interest that the people, irrespective of party, are justified on prudent grounds in keeping him in service. I do not believe that any sort of Democratic combination against him can cause his defeat. He will have a unanimous renomination.

Mr. Starkweather, in the Third District, will also be renominated and, of course, re-elected. Some Republican opposition was raised against him two years ago and cut down his majority some, but that has pretty much died out, and he will be returned by an increased majority, as he ought to be.

The Fourth District Republicans will not be very particular about a candidate, probably, unless the prospects growing out of the Wheeler-Barnum contest are decidedly favorable. The district is altogether Democratic, or has been so, and cannot be turned so long as the money influences of Barnum control it; and, with Wheeler running on a square and harmonious nomination, the financial aspects of the district would not be improved from a Republican stand-point.

FOURTH-AV. IMPROVEMENT.

The Grade of the Avenue and Cross Streets to Remain Unchanged.

The contemplated changes to be made in Fourth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets, under what is known as the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," will probably be commenced next month.

According to the plans agreed upon, the railroad cutting will be open from Forty-ninth to Fifty-sixth-street. At Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth streets bridges will be constructed, and also an iron foot and road bridge between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. These four bridges are to be wrought-iron plate-girder foot-bridges, of fifty feet span, ten feet in the clear in width, and twelve feet from out to out. They will be surmounted by an ornamental iron railing one foot five inches high. The steps up to the platforms of the bridges will be of North River blue stone. Drinking fountains of chaste design will be placed in the abutments at the head of each bridge.

From the north side of Forty-ninth-street to the south side of Fifty-sixth-street, the track or road bed will be lowered two feet below its present grade; at Fifty-sixth-street, it will be lowered thirteen feet six inches below the present grade of the avenue; at Fifty-seventh-street, sixteen feet seven inches; at Sixty-sixth-street, seventeen feet; at Sixty-seventh-street, twenty-five feet; at Sixty-eighth-street, thirty-three feet; at Sixty-ninth-street, thirty-one feet; at Seventieth-street, thirty-one feet; at Seventy-first-street, twenty-eight feet; at Seventy-second-street, sixteen feet eight inches. Thence upward the track will run on a level of fifteen to twelve feet below the grade of the avenue.

After the cutting has been made and the track lowered to the level described the cutting from Fifty-sixth-street upward will be covered over. Retaining walls will be built of first-class gneiss rubble masonry, laid in hydraulic cement. Recesses will be constructed in these walls, four feet wide, two feet deep, and seven feet high, arched at top, and located 75 to 150 feet apart. From Forty-ninth to Fifty-seventh street parapet walls of granite will be constructed on the top of the retaining walls. These walls will be two feet six inches at the base and two feet high.

It has been generally supposed that the grade of the avenue from Fifty-sixth to Seventy-ninth-street would necessarily be altered, but this will not be the case. So soon as the cutting has been made and the retaining walls and central supports constructed, the cutting will be covered over, the grades of the avenue and cross streets remaining precisely as they are at present.

It is proposed to build a central wall between the four tracks of the road. These walls will be three feet thick. On them and the retaining walls will rest strong iron beams, 3 feet 6 inches apart from centre to centre, about 27 feet in length, 15 inches deep, and weighing 150 pounds per lineal yard. Over the centre tracks the beams will be double. Arches, 8 inches thick, are to be turned between the beams, and built of brick. The beams and arches are to be covered with concrete 4 inches thick, and above will be three-ply roofing-felt and cement. Over all this will be placed, whenever practicable, 3 feet of good, clean earth, well rolled and rammed, and over this broken stone. Two feet of earth-filling will then be placed over this stone, and above this the pavement of the avenue.

At intervals openings or ventilators will be cut through the covering, which will be surrounded by a strong brick or stone retaining wall rising level with the pavement. The walls are to be surmounted by an iron railing about three feet in height. The ventilators will be protected in the same manner.

There will be four entrances or descents to the track from the street level—one on each side of the track at Fifty-ninth-street, and one on each side at Seventy-second-street. The plans for these are being prepared by the engineer in chief. They present no features of special interest, being of the plainest character. The stairways will be of iron.

The avenue, when the improvements are completed, will thus present much the same aspect as Park-avenue did formerly. Foot-paths, however, will run beside the openings and ventilators out through the covering of the tunnel, and the roadways will of course be outside.

It would also be stated that the grade of some five or six streets, commencing at Fifty-ninth-street will be changed slightly. This work, however, is being done by the City, and does not come under the supervision of the Board of Improvement.

The Commissioners advertised for tenders for the work to be done in lowering the bed of the railroad, &c., last year, but the securities offered for the faithful performance of the work were not, it is understood, satisfactory. Another objection was that some of the contractors desired to use nitro-glycerine for blasting, and this being forbidden by the City ordinances, it, of course, could not be allowed. All the tenders were rejected, and new proposals invited, which are to be opened on the 13th inst. If satisfactory, the work will be commenced at once.

The Tax on Mortgages—Some Facts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much impressed with the condensed force shown in the editorial in the TIMES of the 6th inst., headed "Gov. Dix and Financial Reforms." Preceding, as it did, but by a day's breadth the recommendations of Gov. Dix on the same subjects, it augurs well for the early repeal of those unjust laws which have so long encumbered our statutes. I venture to send you a brief statement of a few facts bearing on the tax on mortgages, thinking that it may be of interest to your readers at this time. The objections to the continuation of this tax may be gathered under two heads.

First—It is unjust.

Second—It is unwise.

It is unjust, because it imposes double taxation, *i. e.*, the land is taxed upon the whole amount of its assessed valuation, without regard to any mortgages there may be upon it, and the holders of the mortgages are taxed, notwithstanding the amount of the mortgages has been included in the valuation of the lands and paid by the owners of the same.

It is also unjust, because the assessed value placed upon the lands does not approximate to their actual value; that is, the aggregate amount of valuation throughout the State would not probably exceed twenty or twenty-five per cent. of the market value, (except in Brooklyn or New-York, for instance, where the rate is very much higher, and that accounts for the undue proportion of the State taxes imposed upon those cities;) whereas, the mortgages being recorded, the assessor has notice of the amount of the estate thus held, and has no alternative, if he discharges his duty faithfully, but to assess the personal estate of the holder to the full amount. Therefore, if the rate of taxation in any town or county be fixed at, say, two per cent., the owner of $1,000 worth of real estate would be assessed at about $250, on which his tax would be $5. The holder of a mortgage of $1,000 would be assessed on the whole amount, on which his tax would be $20.

In some localities near New-York the rate of taxation has been advanced from year to year, while the rate of valuation has remained about stationary, and in one of the towns of Westchester County, as I am informed, the rate was, two or three years ago, over seven per cent.; consequently, any individual in that town who was so unfortunate as to be the holder of a mortgage, provided the tax thereon was imposed in compliance with the law, would have been obliged to pay the whole of the interest derived from his investment to the tax-gatherer, and something in addition for the privilege of retaining his capital. Such a law cannot be just, especially as the Usury laws preclude him from contracting for more than seven per cent. interest, under penalty of forfeiture of his whole capital, and imprisonment.

The law is impolitic and unwise, because it renders the rate of income from investments of this kind uncertain and inadequate, in consequence of which large amounts of money have been and are being sent out of the State for investment where the rate of interest is higher. Not only so, a new class of corporations has recently come into existence, the capital of which is devoted almost exclusively to Western bonds and mortgages. The result is that capital which is owned here, and ought to remain within the limits of the State, for the erection of buildings and the development of our landed interests, goes abroad to increase the wealth and population of other States. The law is also burdensome in its operation upon the borrower, as various schemes are resorted to to avoid the penalties of usury, such as making short mortgages, which are placed in the hands of brokers for sale, at the discounts of ten or fifteen, and sometimes twenty per cent. per annum. Or the paying a broker or agent a large per centum for procuring the loan, which he shares with the lender by an understanding between them. The lender expects a larger return for the use of his money, on account of the risk he incurs in the transaction. Others, who would prefer mortgage security as adequate interest, resort to investments in the less stable and more uncertain securities, which form the subject of so much speculation, and thus an impetus is given to the scheming and combinations of such frequent occurrence in Wall-street. In former times, whenever a testator desired to make a provision for his widow and minor children, which was supposed to be absolutely safe, he almost invariably directed his executors to invest the amount of such legacies upon mortgages of real estate. Little or no effort was then made to collect the tax on mortgages, and if it was done the rate was so small that it made but a slight diminution of the income. Now, however, this tax has become so burdensome that no wise or prudent testator is willing to impose such a restriction upon his executors, because there is no certainty as to what amount of income would be derived from such investment. This state of affairs has often resulted in serious loss and embarrassment to the widow and orphan, as the trustees being unrestricted, have, with the best of motives, and to the best of their judgment, no doubt, often invested in securities, for the purpose of deriving as much income as possible, which have proved to be unsafe and unsound. It must also be borne in mind that the relief called for, by the passage of an act exempting mortgages from taxation, is asked for by the user of capital, not the money-lender, because the capitalist can, by resorting to such contrivances as I have alluded to, procure a satisfactory return for the use of his money. It is to be hoped that the Legislature may be moved to see the importance of the passage of such an act, at its present session, as every day of delay adds to the loss and injury sustained by our State.

J. W. P.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller Green's Statement Regarding Appropriations and Expenses.

Controller Green has forwarded the following communication to Mayor Havemeyer:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1873.

To Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Mayor, &c.:

SIR: Some days must necessarily elapse before the full reports of the condition and transactions of the Finance Department can be completed.

It is of importance for the prompt and regular transaction of the business of this and of other Departments that certain legislative action concerning the finances should be had without unnecessary delay.

You are aware that the law requires that the four officers for the City and three for the County, who fix and appropriate the amount of taxation for 1873, should meet before the 1st day of December last. They did so meet, and fixed the total amount of taxation for 1873 as follows:

For State purposes	$9,761,752 81
For interest on City and County debt	8,485,307 74
For redemption of City and County debt	1,185,420 69
City purposes	15,876,249 00
County purposes	2,501,000 00
Total	$37,809,730 24
From which deduct the revenue of the general fund, estimated at	2,250,000 00
Total	$35,559,730 24

Being a rate of 3.38 per cent. on the taxable valuation of 1872.

The appropriations for 1873 were made by the same officers as follows:

City.	Amount Required.	Amount Appropriated.
Legislative Department	$250,900 00	$234,300 00
Mayoralty	37,500 00	37,500 00
Department of Finance	587,155 21	532,000 00
Department of Public Works	1,862,500 00	1,651,500 00
Law Department	110,000 00	75,000 00
Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,500,533 95	1,460,000 00
Health Department	240,807 50	170,000 00
Removing night-soil, offal, &c.	62,100 00	62,100 00
Department Public Parks	480,000 00	470,000 00
Department of Buildings	125,000 00	50,000 00
Police Department—Salaries and supplies	3,209,638 00	3,148,800 00
Rents of Police station-houses	10,500 00	10,500 00
Repairs and completion of Police station-houses	60,000 00	55,000 00
Department of Public Instruction	3,328,000 00	3,100,000 00
College of the City of New-York	150,000 00	125,000 00
Fire Department	1,384,900 00	1,284,900 00
Cleaning streets	1,163,649 00	965,149 00
Fourth-avenue improvement	1,598,000 00	1,598,000 00
Judgments	250,000 00	250,000 00
Salaries Board of Assessors	38,000 00	28,000 00
Salaries Judiciary and others	378,500 00	325,000 00
Miscellaneous purposes	384,423 61	283,500 00
Total amount, City	$17,392,722 27	$15,876,249 00
County.		
Advertising	$23,333 33	$15,000 00
Armories and drill-rooms	350,000 00	350,000 00
Cleaning and supplies County offices	77,000 00	60,000 00
Contingencies, all purposes	21,000 00	18,000 00
Coroner's fees	73,000 00	70,000 00
Disbursements and fees—County officers and witnesses	120,000 00	20,000 00
Election expenses	200,000 00	200,000 00
Heating County offices	10,000 00	15,000 00
Jury fees	35,000 00	35,000 00
Printing, all purposes	40,000 00	20,000 00
Repairs to County Buildings	20,000 00	10,000 00
Rents	10,000 00	10,000 00
Stationery, law and blank books	25,000 00	20,000 00
Support of prisoners in County Jail	25,900 00	20,000 00
Salaries, Executive	239,000 00	200,000 00
Salaries, Judiciary	725,205 00	700,000 00
Salaries, Legislative	56,000 00	38,000 00
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	700,000 00	700,000 00
Total amount, County	$2,749,639 33	$2,501,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount Called for.	Amount Allowed.
Total estimate, City	$17,392,722 27	$15,876,249 00
Total estimate, County	2,749,638 33	2,501,000 00
Total	$20,142,360 60	$18,377,249 00

As I have heretofore said in a communication of several weeks since, I believe these appropriations are, in many instances, excessive, and that they can be, and ought to be reduced.

The State taxation for 1873 is greater than that of 1872 by $4,016,703 43, and by reason of this excess, taxation in this City will be so heavy that every effort should be made to reduce expenditures where they can be reduced without detriment to the public safety, comfort, and convenience.

To effect this, legislative authority must be secured for the same or some other officers to refix the rate of taxation, and to make fresh appropriations of the moneys of 1873.

The acts under which the appropriations have already been made (chaps. 573 and 574, laws of 1871,) are carelessly framed, and omit some important provisions, such, for instance, as the power to transfer appropriations where during the year one is found to be excessive and another deficient. Also, the power to transfer toward reduction of taxation in 1873 balances of appropriations remaining unexpended of the year 1872.

Action on this subject is necessary before much time passes, as the Departments will immediately proceed to make expenditures on the basis of existing and excessive appropriations already allotted, and we shall have only the remaining portion of the appropriation upon which to effect reductions.

I have caused an examination to be made of the accounts of this Department for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of the government of the City and County for the year 1871, the year in which the operations of the conspirators against the City and its Treasury culminated, and it appears that while the taxation for 1871 was limited by law to two per cent. on the valuations of that year ($1,076,253,633) in addition to the excess of the State tax over 1870, the actual expenditure of the City and County for 1871, excluding obligations, amounting to upward of $1,837,000, yet unpaid, and estimated at say $1,500,000, but not including any expenses of new works, equalled a rate of 3.369 per cent. on the valuations of 1871, being $36,262,589 41.

The expenditures of the year 1872, are less than 2.81 per cent. on the same valuation of 1871, being $30,224,799 64, showing a reduction of 1872 from 1871, of $6,037,789 77.

A just comparison, however, of the expenditures of the year 1871 and 1872, requires that that there should be added to the reduction above stated the following items, which are included in the expenditures of 1872 and not in 1871, to wit:

First, excess of State tax 1872 over 1871	$975,695 50
Second, excess of interest on City and County obligations 1872 over 1871	819,477 12
Third, amount paid and estimated to be paid for Fourth-avenue improvement, and other purposes unknown in 1871	905,903 66
Total	$2,701,076 28

Thus showing, by a fair comparison, that the expenses of 1872 were less than 1871 by $3,738,866 05.

The following is a statement of the City and County Debt, as it was on 31st December, 1871, and as it was on 31st December, 1872, showing the real as well as apparent increase, and cause for the same, and with memorandum of, and for what accounts, the debt has been increased:

Debt Payable by	1871.	1872.	Increase.
Sinking Fund	$22,819,216 50	$24,160,663 50	$1,341,447 00
Taxation	35,180,092 01	39,625,692 01	4,445,500 00
County Debt	29,239,300 00	29,967,404 46	728,104 46
Total	$87,238,608 51	$93,773,659 97	$6,535,051 46
Temp'ry City	14,944,000 00	16,927,372 30	1,983,372 30
Rev. B'ds City	5,479,100 00	6,446,497 55	967,397 55
County	890,000 00	1,667,700 00	777,700 00
Total	$108,551,708 51	$118,815,229 82	$10,263,521 31
Sinking Fund	20,182,321 61	23,233,076 73	3,050,755 12
Totals	$88,369,386 90	$95,582,153 09	$7,212,766 19

The above increase in the debt of 1872 was for the following purposes:

ON THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Docks, &c.	$1,000,000 00
Brooklyn Bridge	398,000 00
Public-school buildings	480,000 00
Department of Public Works	2,304,000 00
Department of Public Parks	1,800,000 00
To reimburse the Treasury for assessments vacated by Supreme Court, (see chapter 444, laws 1873)	500,000 00
County Court-house	140,200 00
Land for boulevard	600,700 00
Riot damages	7,204 46
Total	$7,230,104 46
Less stock and bonds paid off in 1872	695,053 00
Total increase of Funded Debt	$6,535,051 46

ON TEMPORARY DEBT AND REVENUE BONDS.

Assessment bonds on account of various public improvements, for which assessments are to be collected in whole or in part		$6,240,672 30
Less amount paid off in 1872		4,257,300 00
Total		$1,983,372 30
The increase in the amount of revenue bonds arises from issues to pay claims of 1871, and newspaper claims audited by the Board of Audit	$3,791,700 00	
Less the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by authority of chapter 1, laws of 1872, and revenue bonds of 1871, paid	2,046,602 45	1,745,097 55
Total		$3,728,469 85

Yours respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	10	Resin, bbls	2,647
Copper, bbls	13	Spirits Turp., bbls	440
Dried Fruit, pks	120	Tar, bbls	35
Eggs, bbls	407	Pitch, bbls	43
Cotton, bales	2,055	Beef, pks	823
Flour, bbls	2,970	Pork, pks	1,195
Wheat, bushels	20,800	Cut-meats, pks	2,394
Corn, bushels	19,700	Lard, pks	1,017
Oats, bushels	29,200	Dressed Hogs, No.	902
Malt, bushels	2,825	Butter, pks	2,381
Barley, bushels	2,00[illegible]	Cheese, pks	482
Seed, bags	989	Tallow, pks	201
Beans, bbls	156	Stearine, pks	50
Hemp, bales	35	Starch, pks	209
Hops, bales	52	Tea, pks	720
Hides, Nos	2,581	Tobacco, hhds	55
Hides, bundles	102	Tobacco, pks	188
Leather, sides	15,017	Wool, bales	329
Molasses, bbls	500	Whisky, bbls	423

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a firm, but very tame, market noted for most kinds of stock since our last, but an early revival is looked for, and manufacturers are generally confident in their views as to the Spring traffic.

COAL—Has been in fair demand at full rates, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $18; House do., $22@$23 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been sparingly dealt in since our last, with Caracas quoted at 15½c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@13½c.; San Domingo, 7¼c.@7½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but firm; sales, 1,038 bags by the A. Prendergast, and 1,000 bags by the Amazon at Baltimore on private terms. Fair cargoes are now quoted at 17½c.@17¾c., and others as before. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here today estimated at 47,788 bags, and at the outports 28,291 bags, with 82,992 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds in demand and strong, with the week's movements summed up thus: 6,240 mats Java, 500 mats Singapore, 1,050 bags Java, 6,116 bags Maracaibo, 3,240 bags Ceylon, 802 bags Angostura, 337 bags Laguayra, 252 bags Caracas, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,850 bags San Domingo shipped to Hamburg by first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands today was estimated at 28,020 bags and 47,421 mats.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery, but without material change as to rates. Sales, 484 bales, including 478 bales to spinners and 6 bales to shippers. The reports of failures in the Cotton manufacturing line at Manchester, and of the comparative light arrivals of Cotton at the shipping ports, were received too late to influence business perceptibly today. For forward delivery a moderate movement has been reported, at about former figures, the market closing rather less buoyantly. Sales have been made of 9,700 bales, (of which 5,600 bales last evening and 4,100 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19⅝c.; February, 19¾c.; March, 20 1-16c.@20⅛c.; April, 20⅜c.@20 9-16c.; May, 20 15-16c.; June, 21⅛c., and July at 21⅜c. ₱ lb. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 19.73c.; February, 19⅞c.; March, 20.21c.; April, 20.53c.; May, 20.92c.; June, 21⅛c.; July, 21½c. The receipts at this port today were 2,056 bales, including 409 bales per rail, 250 bales from New-Orleans, 5 bales from Camp Pinckney, 1,391 bales from Savannah.... The receipts at the shipping ports today were 14,473 bales.... The exports hence from this port this week have been 15,206 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
Good Ordinary	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
Strict Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜	20
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
Middling	20⅝	20⅞	21⅛	21⅜
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	23⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale since our last, confined for the most part to job lots, wanted for home trade purposes, on the previous basis as to values, on very moderate offerings of really desirable stock. Sales have been reported of 9,100 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 95@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 10@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 45@$7 50; good to extra choice do., $7 50@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 10@$7 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 55, ₱ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour has been firm, but without activity; 500 bbls. changed hands at full rates.... Of California Flour 150 bbls. sold at steady figures.... Rye Flour strong and wanted; 400 bbls. sold.... Corn-meal steady and in fair request; sales 630 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted about steady, on a moderate offering of stock, but has been comparatively inactive. Shippers have not been disposed to purchase freely at the ruling figures. The milling inquiry continues light. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bushels at $1 66 for Nos. 1 and 2 Spring mixed; within the range of $1 61@$1 65 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 52@$1 56 for No. 3, and Nos. 2 and 3 spring, in lots; $1 42@$1 48 for inferior Spring; $1 76@$1 85 for Red, and $1 90@$1 95 for Amber Western.... Corn has been quoted heavy, with rather more urgency on the part of holders to realize, while the demand has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last, of 56,500 bushels, at 65c.@65½c., chiefly at 65c., for old Mixed Western, afloat; 63½c.@64c. for do., in store; 66c.@66½c. for good to prime new Mixed Western, and 67c.@67½c. for Yellow do., in lots.... Rye and Barley essentially unchanged; no new business reported.... Of Barley Malt, 17,500 bushels Western reported sold part at $1 27½, but mainly on private terms; market steady.... New Oats have been in limited supply, and quoted rather firmer, but trade has been slow; sales 34,000 bushels at 48½c.@50½c. for Mixed Western; 47c.@49c. for Black do., and 52c.@54c. for White do.... Of old Mixed Western 20,000 bushels unsound and inferior reported sold at 49½c.@50½c., with prime held at 52c. in store.... The week's export clearances hence for European ports have been 12,404 bbls. Flour, 170,228 bushels Wheat, 235,923 bushels Corn, and 5,412 bushels Barley.

HEMP—Dull; 100 bales Jute Butts sold at 3½c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—There has been more call for stock, especially for Dry and Wet-salted, at firm prices. The week's receipts have been 34,650 Hides; sales, 37,700 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hall & Co.: 24,950 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, 22@24 lbs., at 27½c.@28c.; 3,250 Dry Buenos Ayres, 27@29 lbs., at 26c.@27½c.; 6,200 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, (part to arrive,) 9@13 lbs., at 29½c.@29½c.; 24,600 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21@23 lbs., at 27½c.; 3,900 Dry California, 23@24 lbs., at 25½c., gold, selected; 8,400 Dry Central American, 19@23 lbs., at 23½c.@24½c., gold, as they run; 3,800 Dry Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., on private terms; 5,300 Dry Texas, (part to arrive,) 22@24 lbs., 22c.@24c., currency; 800 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., on private terms; 1,900 Wet-salted Texas, (pulled,) 52@65 lbs., at 15c.; 1,600 Wet-salted Texas, (butcher,) 50@60 lbs., at 13½c.@14c.; 1,400 Wet-salted Western Cows, 40@60 lbs., at 12½c.@13½c.; 2,300 Wet-salted City Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., at 12½c.; 300 Wet-salted Country Slaughter Cows, 50 lbs., at 11½c., currency. The stock on hand is 67,500 Hides and 1,015 bales—same time last year, 32,800 Hides and 220 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been generally quiet, yet firm as to prices.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been comparatively dull, with prime stock quoted firm, and other grades favoring buyers. Union Crop has been moderately sought after within the previous range. Upper Leather has been in very good request for the season, both rough and finished stock, at firm prices. The more desirable qualities of Harness Leather was in fair demand at full rates. Imported Calfskins have been selling less freely, though available at comparatively low figures, especially the poorer run of goods. The total receipts of Leather at this port in 1872 were 3,640,706 sides, against 4,074,314 sides in 1871.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, but more firmly held; sales, 700 bbls. Strained, at $3 85@$3 90; and 400 bbls. No. 1 at $4 25, ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar nominal.... Spirits Turpentine wanted at 61c., but held at 61½c.; market inactive.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more active, but lower; 2,500 bbls., in bulk, at 9½c.... Refined quoted nominally at 23¼c.@23½c. for outside lots, and 27½c. as the combination rate; no business.... Of Refined, in cases, 2,000 cases sold at 28½c.... Creek figures, $2 30@$2 45 on the Upper and Lower Roads, and $2 65 at Oil City.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very limited movement noted in Pork at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales, 285 bbls. new Mess, in lots, at $13 75@$14, chiefly at $12 75@$13 87 ₱ bbl.; other kinds dull.... Dressed Hogs quoted stronger and active, Western ranging from 5¾c.@6c., and City 5¾c.@7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.... Cut-meats have been more sought after at generally buoyant prices. Sales, 100 tcs. pickled Hams, 15 lbs., at 10c.; 500 tcs. do., 14½ lbs., Kansas City delivery, at 9c.; 1,750 pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9c.@9½c.; 3,700 pickled Shoulders at 5⅛c.@5¼c.; 2,800 smoked Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c.; 2,500 smoked Hams at 10½c.@12c.; 31,000 lbs. Bellies at 7½c.@8¼c.; 50 boxes Bellies at 7½c.; 50 boxes Boston Fat Backs at 9c.; 25 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c.; 500 boxes do., January option, at 5 1-16c.... Bacon has been in fair demand at somewhat firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 50 boxes Short Rib at 7c.; 150 boxes Stratford, next week's delivery, at 8¼c.; 750 boxes Long Clear at 7c.; 850 boxes City Long Clear, February options, at 7c.; 500 boxes Long Clear, March, at 7c.; and 200 boxes, extra heavy Long and Short Clear, next ten days' deliveries, at 7½c. Also, for early delivery at Chicago, 500 boxes Long Clear and 300 boxes Short Rib at 6¼c., and 250 boxes Short Clear at 6½c., now held higher.... There has been an unusually brisk movement noted in Lard, largely speculative, though in part for shipment and refining purposes, at an advance of ¼c.@⅜c. ₱ lb., closing generally firm, favored by the more encouraging Western advices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 500 tcs. prime Old Western Steam at 8⅛c.; 360 tcs. New do. at 8⅛c.@8 3-16c.@8¼c., now quoted at 8¼c.; 250 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8c.; 550 tcs. City steam and kettle, at 8c.@8¼c., closing at 8¼c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 7¾c.; 200 tcs. Refined at 8¾c. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western steam at 8⅜c., now held at 8½c.; 2,750 tcs. do., February, at 8⅜c.@8½c., closing with the latter rate asked; 5,000 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.@8½c., chiefly 8½c.; 500 tcs. do., to arrive, in March, at 8⅜c.; 5,000 tcs. do., April, at 8⅝c.; 250 tcs. City, February, at 8¼c.; 2,500 tcs. choice City Refined, February, on private terms, with 9c. now asked for the best samples. And for Western delivery, 500 tcs. Western steam, prompt delivery at Kansas City, at 7½c.; 1,000 tcs. do., January delivery at St. Louis, at 7⅜c.; 750 tcs. do., January delivery at Chicago, at 7⅜c.; and 500 tcs. do., March at do., at $7 55.... Beef products, quiet, but steady. Sales 60 bbls. at old figures; 31 tcs. prime Mess at $21; and 50 bbls. Beef Hams at $30.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, quoted firm, and wanted.... The week's exports for European ports include 3,223 pkgs. Pork, 1,565 pkgs. Beef, 9,361 boxes Bacon, 6,283 pkgs. Lard, and 13,937 boxes Cheese.

SALT—Has been in request and firm, including Liverpool Ground at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 75@$3 25 ₱ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse at $1 30@$1 35; Factory filled, $1 35; Bulk, 36c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull at 6¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been actively sought after at firm prices, with sales reported of 22,000 lbs. Central American and 4,000 lbs. Texas, &c., part to arrive. Receipts have been 80 bales from Aspinwall, 4 bales from California, 3 bales from Tuxpan, 3 bales from Savanilla, and 19 bales Texas, &c. Goat have been quiet but steady. Sales, 90 bales Mexican and 200 bales Curacoa. Receipts, 257 bales Mexican, via New-Orleans, 222 bales from Curacoa, 195 bales from Calcutta, 23 bales from Aspinwall, 6 bales from Savanilla, and 15 bales Southern, &c.

SPICES—Have been in rather more request, with Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@95c. Cassia at 27c.@27½c.; Cloves at 20c.@20½c.; East India Pepper at 16½c.@18c.; White Pepper at 32½c.@34c.; Ginger at 9½c.@11½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw, quite dull today, on the basis of previous quotations; 10 hhds. St. Jago sold on private terms. Refined steady, though quiet.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in good demand at full rates. Sales, 180,000 lbs. common to prime at 8⅛c.@8¾c., chiefly prime at 8¾c. ₱ lb.... Of Stearine, 150 tcs. sold, January option, at 8¾c. ₱ lb.... Exports of Tallow for the week, 864 pks.

WHISKY—Has been quoted lower on a very moderate inquiry and freer offerings; sales, 150 bbls. at 95c., 50 bbls. at 94½c., which latter was the closing price.

WOOL—The demand for desirable supplies is reviving quite encouragingly, though as yet the actual dealings are on a comparatively moderate scale. Prices show firmness, and holders are decidedly confident in their views as to the immediate future of values. Manufacturers are bidding with rather more freedom, and the trade call is increasing, gaining on the arrivals, which are limited. Domestic Fleece, Pulled, and Combing stock are attracting most attention, though California and Texas product is in somewhat better request than usual of late. Of foreign, Cape is seemingly most in favor with purchasers.... The Boston advices are of a fairly active movement, with a slight advance in prices of fine Fleece. The *Commercial Bulletin* of that city says: "Some holders, who have been selling freely at current rates, have withdrawn their stocks from the market, and refuse to duplicate last week's sales. There have been transactions during the week at prices higher than any obtained previously since the fire, but they are exceptional, and 70c. is the highest ruling price for Ohio and Michigan Fleeces, with some sales at a lower figure, on short time. Sales for the week foot up 761,000 lbs. Domestic, and 465,000 lbs. Foreign."....The reports from Philadelphia are of a better inquiry at firmer and buoyant prices, holders evincing decided confidence, in view of the light arrivals and the reduced supplies available.... We are indebted to Mr. James Lynch's valuable annual Wool circular for the following comparative exhibit of the

Stock of Wool in New-York Jan. 1.

	1873. lbs.	1872. lbs.	1871. lbs.
Domestic Fleece	684,000	1,729,000	2,150,000
Pulled	945,000	881,000	1,120,000
Tub-washed & Scoured	139,000	....	....
Texas, coarse	706,000	72,000	138,000
Texas, fine and med'm	466,000	372,000	388,000
Cal. and Oregon Spring	2,247,000	501,000	985,000
California Fall	1,454,000	2,060,000	1,160,000
California Pulled	142,000	59,000	75,000
Colorado	341,000	122,000	....
Georgia and Lake	50,000	....	....
Total Domestic	7,175,000	6,436,000	7,070,000
Total Foreign, bales	43,134	9,451	185
Stock in lbs—			
Foreign	7,811,500	4,735,750	405,750
Domestic	7,175,000	6,436,000	7,070,000
Grand total, lbs	14,986,500	11,171,750	7,475,750

FREIGHTS—Business has been less active in all lines since our last, but rates have been without notable alteration. The offerings of Grain, Cotton, and Provisions were moderate. The chartering movement was much lighter.... For Liverpool, the engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton, at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 300 hhds. Tallow on private terms, and reported, 24,000 bushels Corn, at 7½d. ₱ bushel, and by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 7½d. ₱ bushel. Also, an American ship, 1,507 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also, two British ships, 1,087 and 916 tons with Wheat from San Francisco, on private terms.... For London, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9d. for Corn, and 9½d. for Wheat ₱ bushel, and 70 bbls. Pork at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl..... For Glasgow, a British ship, 1,198 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For a direct port on the Continent, between Havre and Hamburg, a British steam-ship, 512 tons net, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 750 boxes Bacon and 150 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton.... For Bremen, by steam, 500 boxes Bacon, 165 pks. Lard, 4,000 bushels Corn, 450 bags Clover-seed, 1,630 pks. Tobacco and 1,000 pks. Merchandise at steady rates.... For Rotterdam, by steam 125 boxes Bacon at 55s., and 150 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 50s. And a Dutch bark, 395 tons, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on owner's account.... For Hamburg, by sail, a small quantity of Bark, in bales, at 32s. 6d., measurement.... For the Mediterranean, a Swedish brig, 296 tons, hence with general cargo, including Petroleum in cases, on private terms.... For Sagua, a brig from Philadelphia, at 50c.... For Cardenas and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, with Sugar, Melado, and Molasses, at $7, $6 60, and $4 75, respectively.... For Barbados, a schooner, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 60c. ₱ bbl.... For Port Spain, a schooner, with lumber, from King's Ferry, at $11, gold.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber from Savannah, at $10 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; stock light. Wheat dull and unsettled; prices lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 20¾ spot, $1 22¼ February; No. 3 Spring, $1 05¾@$1 07; Rejected, 92½c.@93c.; No. 1 Spring nominal. Corn dull but steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30¼c. spot; 31c.@31½c. February; Rejected, 28c. Oats steady; No. 2, 25½c.@25¾c. Rye steady; No. 2, 67c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 65c.@66c. Provisions strong; brokers unable to fill orders at the limits. Pork, $11 90@$11 95 spot, $12 25@$12 30 March. Lard, 7¼c. spot. Green Hams—Demand good at full prices; 6¼c.@6½c. for 15 to 16 lb. averages; 6c.@6¼c. for lighter weights. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; sales of Shoulders, packed, at 4c.; Bellies, loose, 7c.; packers generally offering Meats very sparingly. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and higher at $4 50@$4 65, the inside price for mixed weights. Whisky in fair demand, and advanced to 88c. Total number of Hogs packed at this point to date, 788,000, against 828,000 the same time last year. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; offerings light; only sample lots sold. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed 31c., at East St. Louis, on the track, 33c.; on east side in elevator, 29c., in warehouse in St. Louis. Oats unsettled; some sales at higher prices; No. 2, 27½c., on the east side in elevator and in St. Louis elevator; choice do., 30c. in St. Louis warehouse. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye firm; No. 2, 75c. Whisky quiet at 90c. Pork nominally unchanged at $12. Dry Salted Meats active; most sales on private terms; loose Clear Rib Sides 6c., February and buyer March; Clear Sides, 6¾c., February. Bacon in improved demand; most of the sales on private terms; Clear Sides, 7¾c., April; small packed lots of shoulders at 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Lard quiet; Prime Steam, 7c.; Kettle, 7¼c. Hogs lower at $3 50@$3 85, mostly at $3 60@$3 75; number slaughtered to date, 409,000. Cattle steady at $3 50@$6 for common to choice. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Imports—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 22,100 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Rail shipments from elevators—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 38,600 bushels; Oats, 22,100 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat steady; sales of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 52; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 42@$1 45; White Michigan, $1 80@$2; White Canada Winter, $1 80@$1 95. Corn firm; sales of 500 bushels in car lots, at 52c.; 5,000 bushels High Mixed, on track, at 50c. Oats nominal at 45c. for No. 2 Western; 42c. for No. 2 Toledo. Barley quiet at 90c.@95c. for Canada; 85c.@90c. for No. 2 Western; 73c.@80c. for two-rowed State; 80c. for four-rowed State. Rye firm at 90c. Barley-malt sold at $1@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for prime Canada. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Flour and Wheat firm and unchanged. Other Grains steady and unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions buoyant. Pork nominally $13. Lard excited; prices higher; Kettle, 7¾c.—held higher; Steam, 7½c.@7¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c.; all fully cured. Bacon firm; stock out of smoke light; Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8c. asked. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 3½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c. Hams, 8½c.@9c. for 17 to 11 lb. average. Live Hogs strong at $4 10@$4 25, mostly at $4 20; receipts, 5,500. Whisky firm at 89c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat steady for spot; options lower; Extra White Michigan, $1 86; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 67; buyer January, $1 69; seller January, $1 67½; February, $1 69¼; March, $1 74; No. 1 Red, $1 69; No. 2 Red, $1 61½; No. 3 Red, $1 56; Rejected, $1 38. Corn steady; High Mixed, 39c.; Old 39½c.; February, 39c.; March, 43¼c.; May, 43¾c.; buyer May, 46½c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 32c.@32½c. Clover-seed quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs, $4 65@$4 75. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Extra Family, $6 75; A No. 1, $7 75; Fancy, $8 75. Wheat firm at $1 55@$1 75. Corn, 41c.@42½c. Oats, 30c.@31c. Rye, 80c., on arrival. Live Hogs firm at $3 90@$4 10; receipts, 2,490. Provisions strong with an advancing tendency. Pork, $12 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4½c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c., for round lots, loose; ¼c. higher packed. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c.; Sides, 7½c.@7¾c., packed. Lard, 7¾c.@8c. for tierce; 8¾c. for keg. Green Meats—Nothing doing. Whisky steady at 88c.@89c.

OSWEGO, Jan. 11.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring, $9 50 for Amber Winter, $10 25 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 70. Corn unchanged at 58c.@60c. Barley firm; Bay Quinte held at $1 05@$1 08. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted, $1 25 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 73c.; to New-York, 63c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 28¾; No. 2, $1 22. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 26½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed 34c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1, 68c. Barley steady; No. 2, Fall, 72c. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Cattle market today was active and firm; receipts, 983 head; sales of fair to good Steers made at $5@$5 50; choice to extra, $5 75@$6 12½; shipments yesterday, 1,000 head. The market for Hogs was active and firm; receipts, 15,000; sales of medium to choice at $3 80@$4 10, mostly at $3 90@$4; shipments, 2,313.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Cotton in fair demand; Ordinary, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 4,158 bales; gross, 4,188 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,137 bales; to the Continent, 873 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 6,000 bales; stock, 185,134 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally lower; No. 1 Red, $1 70; No. 2 Red, $1 65. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and quiet. Petroleum dull; Standard White, in car-lots, held at 21c.@21½c.

GALVESTON, Jan. 11.—Cotton weak; Ordinary, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 1,781 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,330 bales; to the Continent, 1,650 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 73,339 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 11.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 638 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,349 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 41,163 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 11.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 56c. Rosin quiet at $3 10 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 for Hard, and $4 80 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2 30.

Aid for Cuba—Action of the Internationals.

Yesterday the Federal Council of the Internationals assembled at Myers' Hall, Spring-street, a large number of delegates being present. Citizen McMacken presided.

Citizen McGregor moved the appointment of a Revolutionary Committee, with power to add to their number, to hold secret sessions, to correspond with all International and other bodies, and to receive voluntary contributions, to enroll volunteers, to collect stores, &c., having for its object the liberation of Cuba from Spanish rule, and the establishment of a Democratic Republican form of Government. The resolution was laid on the table.

It was stated that $1,000 had been raised during the past week for the relief of the Patterson weavers.

Communications were received from Switzerland and other parts of the world, asking for a general amalgamation of the whole body of Internationals, and letters of sympathy sent to the seventy thousand coal miners on strike in Wales, and to the men who had been committed for striking in the various gas companies.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 11.

SALES FROM 2½ TO 3 P. M.

600	Western Union	83¼	20	Mich. Central	104¾
300	do	83⅜	500	Pacific Mail	71¼
[illegible]	do	83⅛	300	do	71⅛
200	do	83⅜	1000	do	71⅛
2300	do	83⅞	400	do	71⅝
200	do	83⅞	300	do ....s3.	71⅜
1000	do	84	100	do	71⅜
[illegible]	do	84⅛	100	do	71⅜
100	do ....b3.	84¼	500	do	71⅛
600	do	84⅛	200	do	71⅝
400	do	84⅛	200	do	71⅛
700	do	84	200	do	71⅜
[illegible]	do	83⅞	500	Ohio & Miss	46¾
100	do ....s3.	83¼	1600	do	46⅝
[illegible]	do	83¾	400	do ....b3.	46¾
[illegible]	do	83⅝	1000	do	46¾
700	do	83⅝	600	do	46⅝
[illegible]	do	83⅞	400	Erie Railroad	60¼
1000	do	84	100	do ....s3.	60¼
400	do	83⅝	100	do ....b3.	60⅜
600	do	83⅞	600	do	60⅛
[illegible]	do	83⅝	100	do	60⅜
400	New Cen. Coal	46	400	do ....b3.	60⅜
200	do	46¼	300	do	60⅛
100	do	46	100	do	60⅜
200	Harlem	115¼	200	do	60¼
100	Union Pacific	36¼	1200	do	60⅛
300	do	36⅜	1600	do	60
700	N. Y. C. & Hud	103⅛	200	do	59⅞
600	do	103⅛	700	do	59⅞
200	do ....s3.	103¼	600	do	59⅝
300	do	103⅜	1400	do	59⅛
1200	do	103⅜	500	do	59⅜
1200	do	103⅝	100	do	59⅞
200	do	103⅞	200	Lake Shore ....b3.	92⅛
[illegible]	do	103⅝	100	do	92⅛
200	do	103¼	100	do ....c.	92⅛
100	do ....b3.	103¼	1200	do	92¾
400	do	103⅝	700	do ....b6.	92⅛
700	do	103⅝	500	do ....b3.	92⅝
600	do ....b3.	103⅝	1000	do	92⅜
1000	do	103⅝	100	do	92⅜
[illegible]	do	103⅛	200	do	92⅛
200	do	103¼	100	Bost., H. & E. ..s3.	8¼
700	do	103⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo	47⅛
[illegible]	do	103	100	do	47⅝
[illegible]	do	103⅛	100	do	48
600	C., C. & I. C.	38⅛	100	do	48¼
[illegible]	do ....b3.	38⅜	100	do	48
100	do ....b30.	39	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf. ..b3.	70
[illegible]	do	38⅜			

MONDAY, Jan. 13—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 11, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,168,100
Increase in Specie	3,061,000
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	288,709
Increase in Deposits	3,633,400
Decrease in Circulation	152,300

	Jan. 12, '72.	Jan. 4, '73.	July 11, '72.
National Capital	$71,755,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,516,600	16,734,200	16,734,200
Total	$87,301,600	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	275,253,200	277,720,900	275,552,800
Gold and Gold Notes	27,982,000	19,478,100	22,539,100
Other Legal Tenders	43,899,000	41,165,400	40,876,700
Deposits	214,824,000	203,908,100	207,441,500
Circulation	28,439,300	27,613,800	27,461,600
In Sub-Treasury	71,985,897	60,294,171	60,794,300

The Bank return, published this morning, exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the Lawful Money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement at the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 4, '73.	Jan. 11, '73.	Jan. 13, '72.
Deposits	$203,908,100	$207,441,500	$214,824,000
Circulation	27,613,800	27,461,600	28,439,300
Total	$231,421,900	$234,902,100	$243,263,300
Required 25 ℘ ct.	$57,855,475	$58,725,525	$60,815,825
Actual basis	60,642,500	63,415,800	71,681,900
Excess	$2,788,025	$4,690,275	$10,866,075
Rate of money	7 ℘ cent.	7 ℘ cent.	7 ℘ cent.

The Bank movement is gradually gaining strength in the Lawful Money surplus over the required 25 ℘ cent. to Deposits and Circulation, but the ease is not yet sufficient to bring entire comfort to the Money market. The rates during the week past continued dear to the Stock and Discount Brokers, although in regard to the latter they experienced rather a better inquiry for prime business paper at 9@12 ℘ cent. The Stock Brokers, on Saturday afternoon, also reported lower rates to carry over Stocks than they had been paying up to Friday night. At Banks, it will be noticed, the Loans and Discounts are not so liberal by two millions as on the previous weekly average.

The Money markets abroad are generally improving for borrowers. In the London market the Bank of England rate is down to 4½ ℘ cent., and the Street rates are ½@1 ℘ cent. less on temporary loan and on short bills. Both the American and English Funds are reported firmer. The accounts from the Continent represent some improvement in American Bonds at Frankfort, but new Railroad schemes are not taken hold of with much favor, and the demand runs upon the favorite Mortgages of the Pacific Roads and some of the Western Bonds.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $5,348,106, against $6,249,202 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,513,906, against $2,209,953 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $2,695,233 against $579,413 same week in 1871. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,616,173.

Our comparative weekly summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York is now resumed as from the 1st of July, 1872, the beginning of the current Fiscal Year of the Treasury.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,281	November	$23,650,040
August	42,892,129	December	*28,696,920
September	34,290,330	Jan. 4	6,298,904
October	30,656,752	Jan. 11	5,348,106
Total since July 1, 1872			$207,845,592
Same time previous year			196,532,997
Increase since July 1			$11,312,595

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$20,660,068	November	$22,625,216
August	19,464,143	December	*19,889,932
September	19,684,798	Jan. 1	4,107,280
October	23,124,749	Jan. 8	3,513,906
Total since July 1			$142,971,062
Same time previous year			122,752,322
Increase since July 1			$20,218,740
Gold, Jan. 11, 1873			108⅞ ℘ cent.
Gold, Jan. 13, 1872			112¼ ℘ cent.

*Unofficial.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1 are as follows:

July	$17,248,688	November	$4,863,925
August	2,566,148	December	*3,933,571
September	1,432,635	Jan. 4	831,919
October	4,729,143	Jan. 11	2,695,233
Total since July 1, 1872			$33,321,262
Same time last year			23,239,936
Increase since July 1			$15,081,326

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the Interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,682,317	July	$16,951,456
August	19,960,768	August	3,075,096
September	13,891,688	September	2,726,222
October	11,214,168	October	5,518,289
November	7,747,601	November	6,957,456
December	6,951,775	December	8,930,315
Jan. 4	1,743,332	Jan. 4	1,722,576
Jan. 11	2,616,173	Jan. 11	3,448,005
Total, 1872-3	$71,909,04	Total, 1872-3	$50,329,518
Total, 1871-2	82,377,36	Total, 1871-2	52,407,943

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 13, '72.
American Gold	111⅞@112⅛@112⅛	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	113⅜@114⅜	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	113⅝@113⅞@114⅛	112
U. S. New 5 ℘ cents	111⅛@112⅛@112⅛	109¾
Central Pacific 6 ℘ cents	99⅛@99⅛	103
Union Pacific 6 ℘ cents	87⅛@85@85⅛	93⅞
New-York Central	99⅛@104⅛@103½	97⅜
Rock Island	111@109⅛@109⅞	110⅝
North-west Common	83@80⅛@81	71⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛@45⅛@46⅛	47⅞
St. Paul Common	54@51⅛@52⅛	55
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛@77	80
Toledo and Wabash	74⅛@72⅛@73⅛	74⅝
Union Pacific	38⅛@35⅛@36⅛	32⅝
Erie	62⅛@59⅞	35¼
Western Telegraph	79⅛@83⅝	72⅛
Pacific Mail	73⅛@71⅛	56⅛
Lake Shore	96⅛@92⅛xd.	91⅛

The Stock Market through the week was somewhat fitful on the Share list, most of the Western Roads, and Erie and Pacific Mail showing a lower or bearish range of prices, while New-York Central and Western Telegraph, as the favorites of speculation, were 3@4 ℘ cent. higher than on our review of last Monday. The Public Funds also ran up, on a very strong demand, 1@1½ ℘ cent., but late in the week the advance brought out a better offering of stock, and a small part of the rise was lost on the sales of Saturday. The Railroad Mortgages, with the exception of Union Pacifics, affected by the decline in the Common Stock, were firm and in better investment demand than before the New Year. The price of Gold ran up to 112½ ℘ cent. on the renewal of shipments of Gold Coin to Europe, and on the stiffness of Exchange, but on Saturday the sales receded to 112¼@112⅛ ℘ cent.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	115¾	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65	113¼
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	116	5-20 reg., '67	114⅜
5-20 reg., '62	113⅜	5-20 coup., '67	114¾
5-20 coup., '62	113⅜	5-20 reg., '68	114⅜
5-20 reg., '64	113⅜	5-20 coup., '68	114¾
5-20 coup., '64	113⅜	10-40 reg	110⅜
5-20 reg., '65	114	10-40 coup	110⅞
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	5s, coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65	113⅛	6s, Currency	113

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has issued a summary of Monthly Report No. 1 of the new series, for fiscal year 1872-73, containing the results of our Foreign Trade and specie movements for the *month of July*, 1872, being the first month of the current Fiscal Year;

Imports of Month		$59,461,748
Less re-exported		3,409,916
		$56,071,802
In Bond June 30	$122,211,266	
In Bond July 31	112,896,690—	9,314,576
Total marketed		$65,386,378
All exports, Gold value		46,824,681
Apparent difference		$18,561,697

The difference in July, 1871, was as follows:

Imports marketed	$42,666,764
All exports, Gold value	37,018,743
Difference	$5,648,021

The larger difference in July, 1872, grows out of the unusual amount of Teas and Coffee withdrawn from Bond and made free of duty after July 1. The value withdrawn and marketed at New-York alone was $18,456,016. There was an accumulation of other Foreign Goods in Bond to await the reduced duties which went into operation Aug. 1. The value of all Goods marketed in August, at New-York alone, was $53,526,852, against $38,273,468 in August, 1871.

The immense progress of new Railroad construction in the United States in the past three years is illustrated by the following table, including the returns (not yet perfect, we presume,) of the calendar year just closed:

By States.	1870. Miles.	1871. Miles.	1872. Miles.
New-England	216	488	163
Middle States	871	1,002	1,217
Western	4,828	4,909	3,205
Southern	1,228	1,084	1,285
Pacific	585	490	549
Total	7,428	7,953	6,419
Previously	47,658	54,694	62,739
Total	54,686	62,647	69,158
Gross cost, 1835-1872			$3,436,638,749
Average per mile			49,592

The Cotton receipts of the week at all the ports are 133,235 bales; the exports to Foreign markets, 106,032. The present Crop receipts to date are 1,868,000, against 1,571,000 bales of previous Crop to corresponding date. The Exports are 1,008,000, against 821,000 bales last year. The present stocks in the ports are 497,000, against 495,000 bales.

The affairs of the Union Pacific Road were prominently before the public last week, through the investigations in Congress and the special (sensational) telegrams from Washington. One of the morning papers conspicuous for making the most out of the affair, "interviewed" Dr. Thomas C. Durant, last Friday, and the result is a candid, intelligent and most conclusive account which tends to show that the Union Pacific Road, 1,000 miles in length, was built to completion in the brief period of five years, or in less than half the time required by the amended charter of 1864. The Road was equipped and opened in 1869. It was not to have been completed before 1875. Dr. Durant, who, by the way, is not the particular friend of Ames or Alley, traces the earlier attempts, by subscription, in 1862, to put the work of construction in progress to the introduction of the Credit Mobilier Corporation in 1864 as the only available means of accomplishing what the plan of subscription had utterly failed even to successfully inaugurate, and there is not the slightest reference in his history of the work—all of which he saw—to compromise the legislation of Congress or the good faith of the Credit Mobilier contractors.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000 they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 89¾ to 90. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

$150,000 ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Seven per cent. interest, payable January and July.
The guarantee of principal and interest by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company indorsed on each bond. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty-st.

☞ SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, TO JOIN an established firm as bankers and stock-brokers. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST JANUARY COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

Court Calendars—This Day.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for January, 13th inst., is as follows: Nos. 22, 40 to 47 inclusive, 51, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73. The Commission will hold two sessions a day for the ensuing week, and cases on the day calendar will be peremptorily called.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Held by Blatchford, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—In Admiralty.—120, Benner vs. Ship Circassian; 94, New-York Lighterage Company vs. Steam-tug E. Levy; 7, Aumach vs. Schooner Creole; 61, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 37, Earle vs. Schooner Emeline; 62, Brown vs. S. C. Loud; 63, Benedict vs. Steam-tug Niagara; 95, Smith vs. Booner; 78, Nickerson et al. vs. Steam-tug Echo.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1821, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1727, The Russell Manufacturing Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 813, Caldwell et al. vs. Weld et al.; 1811, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1813, Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 691, Spring vs. Stoken et al.; 699, Matthews vs. Meyberg et al.; 703, Suinn et al. vs. McGuinness et al.; 705, Leffler vs. McGuinness et al.; 729, Montfort vs. Hepburn; 783, The Geneva National Bank vs. Gregory, Executrix, &c.; 1027, Tracy vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 335, Voorhees et al. vs. Olmstead et al.; 483, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 685, Bunn et al. vs. Thurber et al.; 773, Rees vs. Klouse et al.; 1065, Bronson vs. Dinock; 1423, Hollerer et al. vs. Rufner et al.; 739, Meyer vs. Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of New-York; 741, Battersby vs. Central Park and East River Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—28, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transportation Company; 1641, Stone vs. Browning; 337, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 1030, Lathrop, &c., vs. See et al.; 1122½, Detwiler vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 530½, Wuensch vs. Eastman; 676, Davison, Trustee, &c., vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 680, Alexander vs. Hegeman; 712, Spring vs. Flanders; 1718, Leverich vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1812, Crogen vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 168, Swords, &c., vs. Edgar et al.; 504, Haw vs. Raybold; 544, Farley vs. The Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 622, Platt vs. Ackerson, impleaded; 660, Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company vs. Bouck; 1010, Balch et al. vs. Fleming; 1304, Hewlett vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 718, Mitchell vs. Mount; 720, Lee vs. Sayles et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Brady and Learned, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—42, Tenth National Bank vs. Green, Controller; 62, Curry vs. Green, Controller; 52, Paine et al. vs. Levy et al.; 120, Barnard vs. Campbell, &c.; 125, Holloway vs. Stephens et al.; 127, Hammersley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 128, Price vs. Wilson et al.; 129, Murphy et al. vs. Salem et al.; 130, Carter vs. Kain, Executrix, &c.; 136, Alexander vs. Bernard; 132, Jones vs. De Granela et al.; 133, Mitchell et al. vs. Reed; 139, Strong vs. Myers; 141, Green vs. Trask; 142, Hoyt et al. vs. Cubbedge et al.; 143, Gordon vs. Titus et al.; 144, Steward vs. The Phenix Fire Insurance Company; 145, Rudolph vs. Peck; 146, Phillips vs. Higgins; 147, Union National Bank vs. Kupper; 148, Saltonstall vs. Lord; 250, Gopsill vs. Heath; 149, Rockwell vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 150, Carpentier et al. vs. Minturn et al.; 151, Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—34, The People, &c., vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 55, Taylor vs. Aldrich et al.; 56, Gallaher vs. Continental Life Insurance Company; 74, Duffy vs. Board of Apportionment; 79, Brower vs. Green, Controller; 80, Kelly vs. Board of Apportionment; 88, Walters vs. Green, Controller; 89, Canovan vs. Green, Controller; 90, Fleming vs. Green, Controller; 92, Osborn vs. Cady, &c.; 101, Dunphy vs. Cady, &c.; 102, Fullerton vs. Cady, &c.; 103, Raverty vs. Cady, &c.; 104, McGloin vs. Cady, &c.; 105, McNally vs. Cady, &c.; 106, Gordon vs. Cady, &c.; 107, Jas. K. Pell et al.; 108, F. S. Lathrop et al.; 109, Adolph Tuska; 110, T. Van Zandt et al.; 111, J. B. Gallagher; 112, Richard Irwin et al.; 113, E. P. Del Hugo; 114, John Stewart; 115, Stephen B. Odell; 116, Catharine Duncan; 117, Margaret McCormick et al.; 118, Catharine Norris; 119, Jacob La Wall; 120, Wm. Lockhart; 124, Kingsland, Jr., vs. Kingsland et al.; 126, Kingsland vs. Kingsland; 136, Kingsland, Jr., vs. Kingsland et al.; 139, Marsh vs. Kannak; 141, Purdy vs. Metsger et al.; 159, Geo. W. Folsom; 167, Myer vs. Hanfield et al.; 179, Lathrop vs. Godfrey; 194, Durant et al. vs. Richards; 195, Johnston vs. Johnston; 200, Delamater vs. Hermance; 206, Smith, Jr., vs. Selmes (No. 1;) 207, Same vs. Same (No. 2;) 208, Same vs. Same (No. 3;) 209, Same vs. Same (No. 4;) 210, Waters vs. Selmes; 211, Smith vs. Selmes; 212, Kitchen vs. Selmes; 221, Anne Chesebrough et al.; 227, Alex. Stewart et al.; 231, Kiersted vs. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company et al.; 236, Degraff et al. vs. Midgley; 244, The Veazie Bank of Bangor vs. The Firemen's Insurance Company; 252, Jordan vs. Jordon; 268, Shaw vs. Seiss; 270, White et al. vs. Long Island Railroad Company; 281, Moynahan vs. Green, Controller; 282, McCullon vs. Rugur; 284, Simon vs. Liebkie; 286, Mapes vs. Nichols; 287, Edward F. Weeks; 290, Benedict vs. The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company; 291, Tenth National Bank vs. Board of Apportionment; 292, Beach vs. Corles, Jr., et al.; 293, Tiffany et al. vs. Earle, &c.; 296, Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 297, Fraser vs. Ogden et al.; 301, Mylius et al. vs. Rocke et al.; 310, Edward F. Weeks; 313, Odell vs. Englehart et al; 315, Myers vs. Howard; 316, Gill et al. vs. Kirby; 320, Simon vs. Libskie. Call begins at 332, Syms et al. vs. Babst et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1843, Siess vs. Moshoof; 1827, Rhineberger, Administratrix, vs. Reilly; 1657, Madden vs. Winterbottom; 1349, Main vs. Tallman; 1885, Simmons et al. vs. Lyons; 1831, Newcombe vs. Hirsch; 1903, Schroeder vs. Macy; 1799, Deitz vs. McCallum et al.; 1923, Estes vs. Burns; 1855, Kissinger vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 1457, Townsend vs. Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company; 1575, Black vs. Rosenthal; 131, Esten vs. Luyster et al.; 1469, Wolf et al. vs. Cleve et al.; 1275, Mierson vs. Hope.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1826, Ayer et al. vs. Fenner, impleaded; 1378, Vogel vs. Bearns; 820, Harris vs. The Panama Railroad Company; 1402, Jacobs vs. The Greenwich Insurance Company; 404, Jennings vs. Barre; 2026, Romertze vs. East River National Bank; 920, Clarke et al. vs. Tait; 1388, Gessel vs. Schneider et al.; 1524, Child vs. Mut. Defen. Com. Agency; 1200, Keep et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1262, Davis et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1556, Raymond vs. Harrison; 1569, Paleston et al. vs. Bookstaver; 1562, Mott et al. vs. Lee; 1564, Baker et al. vs. Laing.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Monell, Sedgwick, and Van Vorst, JJ.—37, White et al. vs. Talmadge; 38, Talmadge vs. White et al.; 39, Westlake vs. Bostworth et al.; 4, Johnson vs. Oppenheim; 5, Bush vs. Field; 7, Stubben vs. Roos, Executor; 18, Ledwith vs. McKein; 24, Stevenson vs. Spratt; 29, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 41, Robertson vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 43, Reade vs. Waterhouse; 46, Morgan vs. Skiddy et al.; 16, The Rector of the Church of the Redeemer vs. Crawford.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by H. W. Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1707, Hill vs. Dillingham; 1034, Cohen vs. New-York Sewing Machine Company; 1435, Keech vs. Johnson; 1542, Michaelis, an infant, vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1695, First National Bank of Lyons vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 1696, Wisner vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; (By order,) 2790, Maier vs. Homann; 129, Macfarlane vs. Solomon; 1124½, White vs. Weldon; 866, Kreyniborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 59, Schreyer vs. Bogart; 1386, Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 1598, Hadden vs. Shapter; 1051, Bernard vs. Kapp; 1156, Quick vs. Tinker; 374, Pails vs. Kelly, Sheriff; (By order,) 2495, Seaman vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1721, McCormack vs. Erskine; 763, Masters' Stevedore Association vs. Walsh; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; (By order,) 2807, Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1247, Bank of North America vs. National Bank of the Commonwealth; (By order,) 1854, Schwarts vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1303, Schott, Administratrix, &c., vs. Wright et al.; 1685, Smith vs. Morgan; 512, Bell vs. The Home Insurance Company; 1649, Ludlow et al. vs. Boyce; 1760, Johnson vs. Frank; 612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 1618, Knapp vs. Meigs et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Larremore, Daly, and Loew, JJ.—87, Daly et al. vs. Hanbury; 12½, Swift vs. Belding; 66, Emmons vs. Barnes; 31, Devlin vs. Pike et al.; 35, Buckman vs. Mathews; 41, Kronethald et al. vs. Fritz; 65, Steinberger vs. McGovern; 188, Curley vs. Tomlinson; 23, Kirk et al. vs. Kelly; 132, Wendel vs. Staebbler.

MARINE COURT.—Non-enumerated motions and appeals from orders.—Held by Gross and Spaulding, JJ.—Pierce et al. vs. Elkin et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1190, Rasneusen vs. Boll; 1150, Dengler vs. Ritzmann; 1752, Stacey vs. Becker; 1142, Gogswell vs. Spratt; 1158, Mitchell vs. Simpson; 1124, Gray vs. Sinclair; 1170, Nussbaum vs. Glover; 1116, Norwood vs. Sheehy; 1206, Meyer vs. Vonderringelow; 738, Robert vs. Kohn; 794, Hollander vs. Purtel; 1808, Cropsey vs. Triebertshaur; 1728, Morse vs. McGill; 636, Foran vs. Smith; 1838, Carey vs. Kennedy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1637, Hunt vs. Sheridan; 1207, Hellman vs. Abellos; 745, Dibble vs. Wells; 1249, Altschul vs. O'Rourke; 1295, Schermerhorn vs. Metropolitan Gas Light Company; 1325, Root Steam Engine Company vs. Parsons; 1327, Stiel vs. Millerhaurer; 1329, Maier vs. Schrenkensen; 1330, Gardiner vs. Schrenkensen; 1331, Junghaus vs. Schrenkensen; 1351, Reinheimer vs. Hernon; 1355, Gaer vs. Harrison; 1359, Kinquitske vs. Kinkel; 1361, Marvin vs. Smith; 1863, Byrnes vs. Woodward.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J., Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—621½, Decker vs. Brown; 1717, Monaghan vs. Lewis; 1730, Hayden vs. Byrnes; 1731, Dugro vs. Kelly; 1732, Doud vs. Halpen; 1733, Klinker vs. Cohn; 1734, McLernon vs. Hurrican; 1735, Anderson vs. Amglein; 1736, Mack vs. Strauss; 1737, Hart vs. Lassak; 1738, Cole vs. Winters; 1739, Crotty vs. Hirsch; 1740, Smith vs. Mack; 1741, Hershstein vs. Zink; 1742, Allen vs. Stigler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—John Murphy, grand larceny; Herman Blumenthal, grand larceny; James Olvany and William Smith, grand larceny; Frederick Foss, grand larceny; Elizabeth Campbell, grand larceny; Lavina Heel, larceny from the person; Daniel McLoughlin, larceny from the person; William Blair, larceny from the person; Thomas Walsh, larceny from the person; Patrik O'Neill, forgery; Henry Alexander, receiving stolen goods; Owen Clark, assault and battery.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Gilbert, J.—Nos. 10, 19, 23, 104, 115 to 126 inclusive, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144 to 153 inclusive.

CITY COURT—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. 122, 130, 138, 3, 7, 20, 47, 82, 116, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157 to 173 inclusive.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Held by Moore, J.—Charles A. Edwards, false pretenses; George Rogers, felonious assault and battery; Oliver Merrill, grand larceny; Stephen Martin and Denis Cullin, assault and battery; Alexander Hyman, forcible rescue; Patrick Gavin, Hugh Gavin, and John Gavin, felonious assault.

The French Boarder's Tribute to the Fly.

From the St. Louis Republican.

There is a comical old Frenchman named Carvallo, who is the terror and plague of the landlady's life on account of the sly digs he is always making in regard to any little irregularity about the table. He delights to torment the old lady, and never lets an occasion slip. The other day—strange as it may seem—we had hash for supper, and in the portion to which Mr. Carvallo was helped he discovered a fly. This was too good an opportunity to lose. So, taking the fly out very tenderly, and laying it on the table, with the most comically sympathizing countenance, he exclaimed, "Poor lissel fellow! He's been ros', he's been stew, and now he's been made into hass, an' he's been very mooch abuse, too, by ze operation; he's loss a leg, he's loss a wing, and he's loss his head; I very mooch pity him; but nevare mind, poor fellow, you have escape the misfortune to be eat, and you shall nevare be harm again no more."

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MEETINGS.

AN ELECTION OF SEVEN TRUSTEES of the New-York Dispensary, of the class of Trustees whose terms expire in 1873, will be held at the Trustees' room, in the Dispensary, on MONDAY, the 13th inst. The polls will open at 4 and close at 5 o'clock P. M. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held at Kolb's Hotel, No. 120 Pearl-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 4 o'clock.

JOSEPH PERKINS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to investigate charges relative to the leasing of Nilsson Hall, 15th-st., (and other buildings,) for armory purposes, will meet at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Supervisor STEPHEN V. R. COOPER,
Supervisor OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
Supervisor ROBERT McCAFFERTY,
Special Committee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

KID GLOVES,

LIGHT TINTED SHADES AND WHITES,

FOR PARTIES, BALLS, AND WEDDINGS.

THE REAL EDWARDS.

3 Buttons,	$1 25 Pair
4 Buttons,	1 35 Pair
5 Buttons,	1 50 Pair
6 Buttons,	1 65 Pair

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST. Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

Great Bargains

Will be offered on MONDAY, Jan. 13, by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, Corner 19th-st.,

NEW-YORK.

4-4 SHIRTING LINENS.
PILLOW AND SHEETING LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
DAMASK BY THE YARD.
HUCKABUCK IN TOWELS AND BY THE YARD.
GUIPURE-LACE BORDERED TOWELS AND SPREADS.
FANCY DAMASK AND COLORED BORDERED TOWELS.

WHITE GOODS

Of every description. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., together with a general assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

New Embroideries.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 13, an extra fine line of
HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, greatly below market prices.
500 dozen FRENCH EMBROIDERED double Linen CHEMISE BANDS, from 65c. each and upward. Much below the cost of importation.
PERCALE AND LINEN EMBROIDERED NIGHT-DRESS SETS AND YOKES.
An entirely new style of SKIRTING EMBROIDERY.
SWISS AND LAWN PLAITED AND RUFFLED TRIMMINGS, IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
Together with a fine assortment of other articles, appertaining to this department, at equally low prices.
ALSO, a fine line of NEW PIQUES, just received.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY AN Englishman; thoroughly competent; unexceptionable City references. Apply or address J. A. McShaeffers, No. 528 6th-av.

CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A wholesale grocery or shipping house by a young man eighteen years of age, who is willing to work; satisfactory references. Address M., Box No. 97 Post-office.

COACHMAN.—GENTLEMAN WANTS SITuation for his coachman in City or country; trustworthy young man; experienced, safe, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; perfectly understands care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; care furnace; can milk; wages moderate. Address MERCHANT, box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, of long experience in proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duties; training and breaking young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. D., 27th-st., 5th-av., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINgle man as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties and the management of furnaces; has some veterinary knowledge; excellent City references. Address T. B., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—TEMPERate, careful, and honest; has three good City references, who may be seen; is fully competent, and understands his business thoroughly. To be engaged from the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., near 26th-st., upstairs.

COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to be generally useful; unexceptionable City reference. Address Coachman, No. 15 Beach-st., last employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man without any incumbrance; has seven years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call on or address J. W., at harness-store, No. 19 West 28th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young man of experience and ability; single and a Protestant; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 38 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 168 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman of long experience; is first-rate driver and excellent groom; has the best reference. Address H. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COLLECTOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married man, a position as collector; A 1 references. Address Collector, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COPYIST.—BY A YOUNG, STRONG Frenchman, twenty years of age; is very well educated; has a splendid handwriting; can take a place as copyist, or would like to learn a trade of any kind; can give satisfactory references. Address Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Box No. 110.

GENERAL SERVANT—COOK, &c.—By a respectable Englishman and wife (no children;) can care and drive horses, milk, build fires, black boots, do gardening, &c.; wife is an excellent cook, also good washer and ironer; will engage in City or country; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

PORTER—BY A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT porter or driver; is a good scholar, and thoroughly understands the care of horses; can give the best of recommendations. Call or address C. J., No. 943 6th-av., City.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN, TWENty years of age, desires a situation on a farm to learn, with expectation to purchase; has had one year's experience, and is of good habits; expects to be one of the family. Address Box No. 2,395 New-York Post-office.

USEFUL MAN ABOUT A GENTLEMAN'S Place.—By a temperate, respectable Englishman, just landed; can take care of horses and cattle, milk, build fires, take care of hothouses and beds, do plain gardening, &c.; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every branch; and refers to his last employer with whom he has lived three years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS waiter in a private family; understands his business; has first-class City reference. Address M., Box No. 24 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, as a competent waiter; understands the care of silver and salad dressing perfectly; is willing and obliging; has best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITER. — A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family waiter, sober and reliable, with long City reference. Can be engaged from the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., near 26th-st., upstairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH young man, speaking English, in City or country, as waiter and general servant at low wages. Apply for four days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; can give good reference. Call at No. 130 West 33d-st., Amos Francis.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED waiter in a hotel; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 20 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BUSINESS man, forty-five years of age, a situation; also employment for a son twenty years of age; both willing to work; can give undoubted reference; a moderate salary; willing to go to any part of the country. Address WILLIAMS, Box 145 *Times* Office.

AT KINZEY'S.

CLEARING-OUT SALE
BEFORE REMOVAL.
WILL REMOVE MAY 1,
TO NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF NINTH-STREET,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. & C. JOHNSON.
ENTIRE STOCK SELLING OFF
AT NO. 691 BROADWAY.
RIBBONS, CLOSING OUT, 3c. TO $1.
SASH RIBBONS, 29c. TO $1 29.
SILK NECK-TIES, 6c. TO $1 75.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 3c. YARD, UP.
SILK FRINGES, 3c. YARD, UP.
BONNET VELVETS, 69c. YARD, UP.
VELVETEENS, 39c. YARD, UP.
LINING SILK, 20c. YARD, UP.
SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, 19c. PIECE, UP.
AT KINZEY'S.
EMBROIDERED EDGINGS, 3c. YARD, UP.
EMBROIDERED INSERTIONS, 3c. YARD, UP.
PUFFINGS AND RUFFLINGS, 3c. YARD, UP.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, 1c. UP.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. UP.
SILK LACE VEILS, 25c. UP.
REAL LACES, 8c. YARD, UP.
IMITATION LACES, 1c. YARD, UP.
AT KINZEY'S.
KID GLOVES, 15c. PAIR, UP.
MISSES KID GLOVES, 29c. UP.
LINED GLOVES, 10c. PAIR, UP.
HOSIERY CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
UNDERWEAR CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
CHEAP GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
REMNANTS OF LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS CLOSING
AT KINZEY'S.
CLOSING OUT BRAIDS, BUTTONS, COTTONS, SILKS, PINS, NEEDLES, JEWELRY, ORNAMENTS,
FANS, COMBS, BRUSHES, AND SMALL WARES OF EVERY KIND, CLOSING OUT VERY LOW.
WILLIAM KINZEY.
NO. 691 BROADWAY, AMITY AND 4TH STS.

JUST OPENED.

1,000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Also, all our
REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE,
VALENCIENNES, CLUNY,
THREAD, GUIPURE, and YAK LACES
At reduced prices for this month
Previous to stock taking.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT AND IRON-WORK for a portion of the new City Hall building, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of Hydraulic Cement, also for Rolled Iron Joists, as per printed specifications, schedules, &c., (to be seen at the banking-house of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York,) will be received at the office of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, corner of McAllister and Leavenworth sts., San Francisco, until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, the 24th day of January, 1873.

Printed form of proposals, plans, drawings, and terms upon which bids will be entertained, can now be seen as above at No. 34 Pine-st.

P. H. CANAVAN,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,
CHAS. E. McLANE,
Board of City Hall Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR —AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, Sing Sing, Jan. 9, 1873.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Inspectors, sealed proposals will be received at the office Sing Sing Prison up to the 15th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the labor and services of from thirty to fifty female convicts (provided that number be at the disposal of the Agent and Warden, from time to time for that purpose) to be employed in the Laundry business, for the term of five years, to commence on the 1st day of June, 1873. Also for the labor and services of from thirty to fifty female convicts confined in this prison, to be employed in the manufacture of Summer Clothing, to commence on the 1st day of June, 1873, for the term of five years. Also for the labor and service of 100 male convicts confined in this prison, to be employed in the manufacture of Doors, Sash, and Blinds, for the term of five years, to commence on the 1st day of April, 1873. With such labor and services will be furnished shops and premises in the Female and Male Prison Yard. No hydraulic, no steam-power nor machinery will be furnished with such labor and services, but all stoves and pipes necessary for warming the shops will be furnished. The use of the Croton water will be allowed at a reasonable rate.

Proposals for such labor and services to be employed in the Laundry business must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for the labor of female convicts in the laundry business."

Those for the labor of female convicts in the manufacture of Summer clothing, must be addressed in like manner, and marked "Proposals for the labor of female convicts to be employed in the manufacture of Summer clothing."

Those for the labor of male convicts, to be employed in the manufacture of doors, blinds, and sashes, must be addressed in like manner, and marked "Proposals for labor of male convicts to be employed in the manufacture of doors, blinds, and sashes."

Blanks for such proposals will be furnished by the clerk of this prison to any person applying therefor; they must be accompanied by the written consent of the persons to become sureties in the said contract, and they must have annexed a justification of the sureties in a sum not less than five thousand dollars, as provided by section 12, chapter 399, of the laws of 1860. No proposals will be entertained which offers more than one price per day, and the right is reserved to the Inspectors, with the assent of the undersigned, to reject all or any of the proposals made, if they shall deem it for the interest of the State so to do.

GAYLORD B. HUBBELL,
Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

NOTICE.

The proposals for work between 49th-st. and 79th-st. not being satisfactory to this Board, proposals for the same will again be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 13th [illegible]

No offer will be considered unless the bond [illegible] to the printed proposal is properly executed.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,	Board of
A. W. CRAVEN,	Engineers
E. H. TRACY,	4th-av.
J. C. BUCKHOUT,	Improvement.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872.

SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.
oc7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

HENRY B. BURTNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT,
MARY E. BURTNETT,
Executors.
d16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1872.

GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Executors.
oc21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23th day of December, 1872. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.
ja6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 58 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of March next. Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872.
se-law6mM* HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLEY COURT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Mr. J. B. Studley and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—CONCERT—Messrs. Rubenstein and Wieniawski. Evening—LECTURE by Col. John Hay. "The Heroic Age of Washington."

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions, and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The exhaustive report on the condition of local finances addressed by the Controller to the Mayor has been anticipated, so far as its general conclusions are concerned, in the Mayor's Message. The details will, however, have a lively interest for every tax-payer, since it is on a careful consideration of these that depends the question of a further advance of taxation during the present year. As has been already explained in these columns, the rate of taxation for 1873 has been settled by the late Board of Apportionment. The request is made, both by the Mayor and Controller, that the estimates of last year's Board, which determine the rate of taxation for this year should be subject to revision. The proposed advance from 2.97 per cent. to 3.28 per cent. is a very serious matter for small property-owners, and is one which even the wealthiest will not regard with perfect equanimity. A man may pay taxes on twenty thousand dollars valuation of real estate, and still find the payment of $82 more of taxes than he paid last year a very grievous burden; and the man who pays on two millions will have to reimburse himself somehow for the additional $8,200 demanded by the City. The advance for the year is due to the necessity for providing four millions extra State taxes, and to the increased interest charge on our increased public debt. Both causes are legacies of Tammany misrule, but they involve obligations which we cannot repudiate. The only escape from higher taxes is to be found in cutting down the estimates of the departments. This, Controller GREEN says, and most people will be prepared to believe him, can be done without prejudice to the efficiency of the public service. The power of revision can be granted only by the Legislature, and pending the discussion of a charter which will sensibly curtail expenditures, a bill should be at once passed to give a majority of the existing Board of Apportionment the power to save the public from a fresh burden which will cause universal dissatisfaction and not a little real distress.

A local Tammany organ remarks that "the plunder of a few million of dollars is not half so damaging to the public interests as is the stop policy which has prevailed for the last twelve months." This is the kind of doctrine which TWEED, SWEENY & Co. will cordially indorse, and is an essential plank of the platform occupied by "Reformers" like HARRY GENET. To the people who have to pay for the stolen millions it is quite a different affair, and the "stop policy," whatever that may mean, or any other policy that prevents thieves from feeding at the public crib, is likely to meet with marked approval for some years to come. There is no reminder of popular vigilance so effectual as the pitiless screw of taxation, and that instrument has been turned of late with a degree of rapidity which renders it likely that popular sentiment toward Municipal plunderers will not err for the future on the side of good-natured tolerance.

In another column will be found a highly suggestive letter in regard to the interminable delays of justice experienced in our local Courts of Record. There are hundreds of suitors prepared to echo the complaint of our correspondent, and the evil is one which touches very closely the interests of the local Bar. Some folks may fancy that the path of litigation cannot be made too rugged, by way of deterring as many people as possible from treading therein. But it is well to recognize the fact that it will be somewhat of a social calamity when the existence of Courts can only be defended on the ground that they defer justice long enough to amount to an absolute refusal of it. This is a matter on which the Bar Association should be invited to take some decided action. The occurrence of delays like those cited by our correspondent is only less deplorable than the existence of judicial corruption.

An individual known as "Railroad CARY," who is laboring under the delusion that legislation is still a matter of bargain and sale at Albany, is said to have requested a pass to the floor of the Assembly from Speaker CORNELL, in order that he may the more easily ply his nefarious trade of lobbyist. Mr. CORNELL will, of course, decline to facilitate corruption in this way, and we hope he will rigidly enforce the rule regarding admissions to the floor, and especially that he will take care that no "skilled talent" gains entrance under pretense of being engaged in newspaper service. It is bad enough to have the members subjected to the influences of the lobbyists out of the House. They should certainly be shielded from temptation while in session.

It is not a pleasant picture of affairs in Alabama which is found in the letter we publish this morning, but we fear that it is not too highly colored. That the social condition of the South is as deplorable as its political state cannot be much longer denied, and it appears from different sources of information that the negroes especially are subjected to hardships and influences that, being continued, will speedily destroy their value as citizens. If, as we are assured is the case, Southern land-owners are yet engaged in mourning the lost cause instead of striving in every possible way to elevate their laborers, they will soon find they have made a mistake as irreparable as the firing on Sumter. Labor is the great want of the South, and it needs only to foster that which it has to become prosperous. If the present suicidal policy is persisted in until the negroes become so debased and enervated as to be worthless, it is impossible to say what will eventually be the condition of the Southern States. With ruin staring them in the face as the result of their folly, it would seem advisable for the late autocrats of the South to desist from political wrangles long enough to attend to the condition of their laboring population, and to do something to prevent it from becoming permanently pauperised.

If the sentiments of the Berlin *Post* are, as claimed in a cable dispatch, an echo of the opinions of the Imperial Cabinet, the religious revolution in Germany is not far from its consummation. The statement that the proclamation of the dogma of papal infallibility creates a new Catholic creed, and consequently reduces those who accept it to the rank of mere sectaries, is precisely the position taken up by the Old Catholic Party. The necessary deduction from such a statement is that the German Government should at once withdraw all the privileges accruing to a Church established by law from those Catholics who adhere to the dogma which was indorsed by the Council of the Vatican, and should extend them to those Catholics who deny the Ecumenical character of that Council and the binding nature of its decisions. This involves the establishment of a German Catholic Church, from which it is not unreasonable to expect distinguished service in the cause of religion and humanity.

Reform in Methods of Legislation.

No subject coming before the Constitutional Commission now in session at Albany is so important as that of devising some means for the purification of the legislation of the State. Experience during many years past has clearly demonstrated that, however upright may be the men elected to make our laws, they are certain to fall into habits which render extravagant and injurious legislation not only possible but certain. Observation has also shown that this result is due to the methods of legislation to which our representatives are driven by the circumstances surrounding them.

Fortunately, the evil which has told so greatly against the good name and resources of the Empire State is easily traced to its source, and the means for its extirpation are apparent. In the last Assembly, HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, of Queens, made a report from the Judiciary Committee, in which the present Constitutional Commission originated, and in this report will be found facts that not only fully justify the existence of this Commission, but present a plausible excuse for the failure of our legislators to keep unwholesome laws off our statute-books. It is conclusively shown that the trouble is in the volume of legislation, and that the remedy is in taking from the Legislature the power to pass special laws. During late years about one thousand bills of all kinds have passed through the routine of both branches each session, and the necessity of getting through such an immense mass of business has been used to excuse the introduction of such "short-cuts" as the references of bills to be "reported complete" and the "Grinding Committee." As a result of this system, hundreds of bills are passed every session without the members having the slightest chance to become acquainted with their contents, and, as a consequence, "skilled talent" has been in demand and corruption inevitable. When hundreds of bills are rushed through without ever being read in either House, and without any one but those who draft them being aware of their provisions, it is easy to see that it is impossible that we should have wise or pure legislation.

The members of the Legislature should not be held entirely responsible for this lamentable condition of affairs. Every member feels it his duty to introduce bills which are pressed upon him by the private or local interests of his district. Most of these bills are harmless in themselves, and many of them are intended to promote desirable objects, but their presence on the calendars clogs business and leads to such undue haste in legislation as to facilitate jobbery of all kinds. It is the law, therefore, that permits this mass of business to get before the Legislature, not the law-makers, which is chiefly at fault. If the Constitution absolutely prohibited the passage of special laws in all cases where a general law will apply, and remanded all matters of a strictly local character to the Boards of Supervisors of the counties where they properly belong, the reform in the methods of legislation, which is so imperatively needed, would be at once consummated. That the volume of legislation would be largely reduced is conclusively shown by the experience of Illinois. That progressive State, being afflicted with the evil which we still endure, provided in the Constitution made in 1870 that no corporation shall be created by special laws, and, having enumerated twenty-three cases in which special laws shall not be passed, declared that "in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted." The result was that during the first session of the Legislature under this Constitution but fifty-six laws were enacted, while our Legislature, during the same session, and sitting a shorter period, passed 946 laws. It is absurd to suppose that the Illinois laws did not receive fuller consideration than ours, and that they were not better adapted to the public interests.

If the Legislature were permitted to pass only general bills, there would be ample time for each to be fully considered in Committee of the Whole, and no member would dare to propose a resort to the "short-cuts" now used and excused by reason of the great pressure of business. That jobbery in statutes, which has so long been the shame of the State, would become a lost art, and the "skilled talent," which has found such ample employment and remuneration at Albany, would have neither. This reform, in short, would be so sweeping, that all others would follow in its train, by our legislators being left free to attend to the public interests, instead of being constantly engrossed by those of a private, or, at best, of a local character.

We feel very sure that the Constitutional Commission will give us this reform, so far as it can, by proposing the proper amendments to the Constitution, and we have called attention to the subject not so much to remind the Commission of its duty as to remind the members of the Legislature that they can do something practical in this direction during the present session. Whatever constitutional amendments may be proposed cannot become operative for some time, and meantime the evil continues unless the Legislature takes action. It has the power to pass special and local laws, but it is not compelled to use it in all cases, and we hope it will refrain from the use of it except when unavoidable. It might not be improper for the two Houses to declare this purpose by joint resolution, which, if having no better effect would serve as a restraint upon members in the introduction of special bills, and show us who among them is so much in favor of the present shameful methods that he cannot forego them. Nor can it be justly said that in this we are placing the bill amending our City charter on the same level with a bill for the formation of a cemetry in some village. There is nothing in which the people of the entire State have a more vital interest than the good government of this Metropolis, and it is chiefly that bills of such general importance as that introduced by Speaker CORNELL may receive prompt and proper attention, that we are anxious to see something practical done this Winter to extirpate the abuses which have crept into our system of legislation.

The Checks to the Progress of New-York.

There are some serious facts in regard to the growth of New-York State and City alluded to by GOV. DIX which should call for close attention by the Legislature. "During the last ten years," says the Governor, "the population of New-Jersey has increased at the rate of 35 per cent., and that of Pennsylvania at the rate of 21, while ours has increased at the rate of only 13." Still more serious is the decay of certain large branches of manufacture in New-York, such as shipbuilding, the manufacture of machinery, and iron-works. Another very threatening sign is the withdrawal of considerable portions of certain importations to other ports. It is well known that no steam-boat company could now be initiated in New-York which would stand any chance in competition with the English and German companies. Moreover, large amounts of capital are leaving investment in this City for the neighboring districts.

Mr. DIX, who thoroughly understands the business interests of this City, has struck at once upon one of the great causes undermining the prosperity and checking the growth of New-York; that is the inequality, injustice, and unsoundness of much of our taxation. We are glad that he has called the attention of the Legislature thus early to the subject. The simple fact is that the State of New-York, by the taxation of mortgages, says to the money-lender on these securities, "You shall have in New-York four and seven-tenths interest, in Brooklyn but three and one-tenth, in Albany two and four-tenths, and in Rochester only three-tenths of one per cent!" Our sister States, on the other hand, are wiser. New-Jersey exempts mortgages from taxation in all the counties bordering on New-York. Pennsylvania exempts them in a large portion of the State, and Connecticut allows the money-lender on mortgages to add to the legal rate of interest the rate of taxation and the premium for insurance. The result of such unwise legislation is just what might be expected. Capital is continually withdrawn from New-York to other States, and were it not for the law exempting the mortgages of savings banks and life insurance companies from taxation, and requiring them to invest in such securities, lending money on mortgage of real estate in this City would soon be a thing of the past.

But it is plainly in the interest of the State that money-lending on real estate should be encouraged. The farmers and small cultivators and householders need such loans. They employ the money in improving their property, in drainage or building, or other permanent improvements. The most useful class in the community is encouraged by enabling them to borrow money on fair terms. In 1870 the Chamber of Commerce of New-York appointed a special committee on this matter, and subsequently introduced a bill before the Legislature to the effect that "all money now and hereafter to be loaned, secured by a mortgage upon lands in the State of New-York, is hereby exempted from taxation." This fell through, perhaps from the fact that the City of New-York was then governed in the interest of the plundering Ring. It ought certainly to be passed during this session. But the taxing of mortgages is not the only obstacle to the growth and prosperity of New-York. Even a greater is the inequality and injustice of our taxation. This City and State are largely a commercial and manufacturing community. They compete in production especially with Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Prussia. All these countries have abolished taxes on personal property, and are especially careful not to burden local manufactures with local taxation. In this City, any steam-ship company or manufacturing house is obliged to pay on its personal property a tax of over two per cent.; besides this, a tax under the tariff on all articles it employs or purchases of foreign importation—an average tax of some forty-eight per cent., and divers other petty taxes. The foreign company, on the other hand, has comparatively small taxes to pay, and, of course, starts in the very beginning with a great advantage over its American competitor. To add to this burden, it is well known that double the amount of capital is required to build a mill in this country as compared with Europe, so that if four per cent. be put upon the mill-owners as a local and national tax, it becomes *eight* before production is reached, and our manufacturers start in the race with the English or Belgian manufacturers with an eight per cent. tax as overweight. We cannot wonder that our exportations of manufactures have so fallen off.

But the inequality is even more striking than the injustice. In fairness, the personal property ought to pay either nothing or the same rates with the real property. It is almost an axiom that the personal property of a community is equal to the real, or near its value. But, according to the returns of the Board of Equalization, the real estate of all portions of the State, except New-York City, was last year in value $907,073,000, and the personal property only $140,309,812; while in this City the real estate was valued at $797,125,115, and the personal property at $306,049,422. This would make the total property in this City about equal to the whole property of the rest of the State—which is manifestly absurd; and it would make the personal property of the State $447,250,324, or about *one-fourth* of the value of the real estate ($1,706,198,115.) It is perfectly plain that by this valuation New-York City is made to pay far more of the State taxes than she is bound to do, and that over a million and a quarter of personal property, belonging undoubtedly to well-to-do people, escapes all taxation. We have not by us the valuation of Brooklyn for last year, but in 1869-70 our sister city did a "sharp thing" in the way of valuation, returning her real estate as $183,689,579, or about one-half its real value, and her personal property as $17,559,980, or about *one-twentieth* its probable value. Indeed it would not be difficult to pick out three of her wealthy citizens who alone possess more personal property than her whole valuation. It is only too plain that such irregularities weigh heavily on some one, and we fear generally on the honest and the poor. The Legislature should certainly seek to provide a remedy.

Political Parties in Hungary.

The recent reported retirement of Count LONYAY from the Ministry of Hungary, and the substitution of another Minister, does not indicate as important changes in the internal politics of Hungary as the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other English journals would have us believe. There are, in fact, three great parties in Hungary, but between two of them a victory on one side or the other, however bitter the contest, would be the precursor of no radical change. The "Right Wing," which embraces the best part of the intelligence and the property of the country, believes firmly in the "Union" of 1867, which gave Hungary almost complete self-government, and only required of her a quota in the Austrian Imperial Army, and her acknowledgment of the Emperor as the King of Hungary. This fruit of the policy of the great Magyar statesman, DEAK, has been an immense blessing to Hungary. With her relation to Austria settled, and a Union with the Empire, such as left her every reasonable liberty, she has been advancing during the past six years as she did not in the twenty years before. Every interest is prosperous; railroads are building; towns and cities increasing and being beautified; agriculture improving; schools are being founded, as well as institutions for the encouragement of the arts and sciences. Both the rural districts and the large towns are feeling the new currents of business and of enterprise. In a material view, Hungary was never so prosperous as under the rule of the Deak party.

With the gift of almost universal suffrage, too, the nationality problem approaches more nearly its solution. The other races feel a greater content when they have political rights. The whole nation possesses unbounded freedom, and the Press is even disgraced by excessive license. Hungary is now free as well as prosperous. Opposed to the Right is the moderate "Left;" but it is an opposition rather of the outs to the ins. They do not propose to break the Union, or to plunge the country into a war. They object to some features of the Union. They would have a lighter military burden put upon Hungary, and claim that her share in the defense of the Empire is excessive. They profess to aim at lightening the taxation, and diminishing the expenses of the Government; and, above all, they purpose to reform the *personnel* of the Administration. But this all opposition parties seek, or profess to seek. They do not aim at any radical change. They scout at the idea of threatening revolution. They are simply the opposition, though undoubtedly embracing some republican elements in their number. Their ranks are filled by the middle and lower classes, and with them unite some of the discontented races, who hope, through them, to secure more ample political privileges. Their centre and power are the counties where are the purest and freest Magyar peasantry: those who led the Revolution of 1848, under KOSSUTH. Their leader is a Magyar gentleman of property and of much popular ability, M. TISZA. All who hope for office from a change of parties follow them, and many who are dissatisfied with LONYAY'S and ANDRASSY'S administration.

Beyond and apart from them is a more earnest and dangerous faction—the Ultra Left, or the Republicans of Hungary. These are the old soldiers of '48, or those who have felt the bitterness of Austria's oppression, or those younger persons, imbued with the fervid hopes of the "Young Republican" Party of Europe. They hate and despise the House of Hapsburg. They would have nothing to do with an Austrian Empire. They believe the union a curse and a disgrace. Every penny paid in taxes they consider a tribute to their oppressor. Every soldier sent to the Imperial army they regard as a victim of tyranny. They will have no compromise. They want utter and entire independence of Austria, and a republic founded in Hungary. Their numbers are not large. They come from the middle and poorer classes. They have now little social or political influence. But they are formidable, because they know precisely what they want, and because they are terribly in earnest. Their leader, far away in voluntary exile, is unforgotten, and still exercises a power over the masses of Hungary—LOUIS KOSSUTH. Though in Italy, he controls the Republicans of Hungary. The victory of this faction means revolution and war. This they and all others understand.

Of these three parties, then, the victory of the moderate Left or the Right is only a change of administration, and, no doubt, would be attended with some advantages. The Deak party have become somewhat confident, and, perhaps, extravagant by their long lease of power. They have the immense superiority over their antagonists of being able to point to what they have accomplished already for the benefit of the Fatherland. They can threaten, too, the country with the revolutionary danger attending a victory of the Left. And, no doubt, many worthy people will believe, both in Germany and Hungary, that a triumph of the Left means revolution and every danger. It will be found, however, that it is merely "the outs" coming into office, and that no radical changes will take place.

If LONYAY has, indeed, been unseated, it, perhaps, shows a weakening of the Right Party, and may indicate an approaching strengthening and final triumph of the Left. But either event will leave Hungary in her new political union with Austria undisturbed. This is settled at least for another generation.

Testamentary Insanity.

However courts and doctors may disagree about the boundary line between sanity and madness, there is one class of persons that has a fixed and never-failing test of dementia—and that is disappointed heirs. To an expectant legatee no better proof could be adduced of a testator's absolute, incurable madness than the one fact that he has left his money elsewhere. And to students of this subject, who wish to discover how little will serve to make a man mad, in the opinion of these zealous but perhaps not impartial witnesses, the records of the Probate Courts would afford much enlightened amusement. In London, recently, there has come on a case of this nature, interesting to New-York readers from its close resemblance to an action heard not many months ago before our own Surrogate, the Bonard will case. Mr. BONARD, it may be remembered, was a somewhat eccentric French gentleman, long resident here, who bore in his life the reputation of being a miser, and left, at his death, a large fortune to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His bereaved relatives naturally suspected his sanity at once, and retained eminent counsel to communicate their suspicions to the Court. If we remember rightly, however, Mr. BONARD'S testamentary capacity came out of the trial unimpeached, and his money went to his irrational friends, and not to the bereaved. His London double, we may almost say, resembles him in more ways than one. Mr. THOMAS HOLME, of the City Road, London, and of Margate, appears also to have been held in proper miserly repute among his neighbors, and to have repaid their dislike with a contempt even more intense than that which the benevolent BONARD lavished on his fellows. Like him, Mr. HOLME seems to have made up his eccentric mind, with ANTONY, that reason had "fled to brutish beasts," and having amassed, in the honorable pursuit of the rag business, the comfortable amount of one hundred thousand pounds, he bequeathed one-tenth of it to the London Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, and the remainder to various other public charities. Here was madness with a method in it by no means pleasing to his exasperated kinsfolk, who are now trying to break the will. The evidence on the hearing shows the departed rag merchant to have been an original, if not altogether a lovable, character. His hatred for his kind appears to have amounted to a ruling passion. Children he generally greeted with the endearing appellation of "devil's cubs." Women he mildly designated as "scum," and worse. At other times he called them "faggots," and somewhat illogically expressed a general wish to see them whipped. One of his favorite amusements was to stand at his window and wish that passing omnibuses might be smashed to pieces with their freight, or at his seaside lodgings that incoming vessels might immediately sink with all on board. Ramsgate he wanted to have swallowed up in the sea, and all the trains coming thither to be smashed, as "they brought only thieves and vagabonds." People generally, in fact, he considered to be thieves and swindlers, who would be the better for being smashed or drowned out of the world in the most expeditious manner possible. A stout old lady was his especial aversion, and such a one he never failed to point out most unkindly as a "fat old hag, who had come to thieve and rob people." His notions of religion appear to have been vague, and confined mainly to a crude intention of "chopping the devil down," and an opinion, not unusual among rich men, that "poor people should never go to heaven." Otherwise, this excellent old gentleman behaved much as other old gentlemen of his kind. He abused his landlady and her servants, got drunk, and swore a great deal, all in the most rational way imaginable, and when his London landlady, inspired by these evidences of gentility, "doubled his rent, he took no notice, but went on paying like a gentleman."

This whimsical case was not, at last advices, settled, and it is by no means certain how it will go. But, if a belief in universal depravity and a general propensity to grumble, is to prove insanity, and to invalidate wills, rich and cross old bachelors had better conclude to leave their money quietly to their affectionate families, or else keep their opinions to themselves. Mr. HOLME, like Mr. BONARD, was evidently a pessimist; "man delighted not him, nor woman neither;" but, before concluding that either was for that reason mad, we shall have to revise our opinion of the sacred writer, who thought that all men were liars. But then he probably never had occasion to make a will.

MINOR TOPICS.

Public opinion in Spain has begun to manifest itself through the truly democratic methods of bands, banners, and processions. It is to be hoped that it will never manifest itself in a worse cause than that which drew out the liberal demonstration at Madrid on Saturday. The cause of political reform in Porto Rico, and the abolition of slavery in that island, if not also in Cuba, seem to have formed the objects of a somewhat imposing display of popular sympathy. It is noticeable that no party has the courage to advocate the same measure of political justice for revolutionary Cuba as for the yet loyal Porto Rico. The Spanish people, as well as Spanish statesmen, have equally failed to appreciate the force of the truth conveyed by Secretary FISH in his letter to Mr. SICKLES of Oct. 29: "Spain is too great a Power to fear to do what she admits to be right, because it is asked vehemently."

As the tax-payers of New-York have to pay a very large proportion of the cost of sinking and arching the Fourth-avenue Railroad track, the details furnished in another column, of the preparations for this work, possess general public interest. Commodore VANDERBILT may set it down as a piece of good luck that he got the bill, entitling him to a few millions of public money, passed in 1872. There is every prospect that the Legislature of this year will scan such schemes rather more carefully than their predecessors, and any failure of duty on their part will, doubtless, be promptly remedied by the Executive. By the way, why does not Mr. VANDERBILT show some signs of going ahead with his quick transit scheme? Is he disposed to play the dog-in-the-manger policy in this, as in certain other matters?

The new Board of Aldermen has been looked forward to with much confidence to put an end to the shameful abuse which permitted an expenditure of seventy thousand and odd dollars, last year, for the lighting of one thousand three hundred and forty-eight lamps in front of clubs, hotels, halls, churches, and private residences, at the expense of the City. In October of 1872, a spasmodic effort was made to have all resolutions of the Common Council, previously adopted providing for the maintenance of these lamps, rescinded; but beyond a reference of the subject to the Committee on Lamps and Gas, nothing was done. The Commissioner of Public Works is powerless, as he is subject to the direction of the Aldermen. It is to be hoped that Alderman OTTENDORFER will assume the duty of seeing that this matter is speedily attended to.

Reproof and remonstrance are alike lost upon the DODD who meddles with the public's trunks, and brings down the hair—gray or otherwise—of disappointed travelers trunkless to the tomb. Last Wednesday a check was delivered to an emissary of DODD on board a train at Jersey City, who undertook to deliver the trunk belonging thereto, at a suburban village, distant less than an hour by rail from New-York. On Saturday, the trunk not having been delivered, its owner called at DODD'S office and was informed that it had been given to another express company to be forwarded to its destination. Upon the fact that the trunk in question was at that moment standing in DODD'S office being pointed out, DODD'S agent changed his line of defense, and murmured feebly at the remissness of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in delivering trunks to DODD'S express wagons. Clearly there is no use in reasoning with DODD. He will continue to delight in making travelers lose their temper, for 'tis his nature to, and the only remedy which the public possesses is to refuse to have anything to do with him, and thus compel him to give way to some capable person who will undertake to properly perform the transfer business.

Personal.

Count Bernstorff, Secretary of the German Legation, is at the Brevoort House.

Baron Sprakofske, of St. Petersburg; Col. E. L. Jewell, of New-Orleans, and Col. E. B. Blackwell, of Philadelphia, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

John Douglass, of England, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. H. B. Hulbert, of Cleveland; J. McDonald and Henry Hogan, of Montreal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. E. F. Winslow, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major A. V. Polk, of Tennessee; Col. P. Stockton, of Baltimore, and T. Stigell Clarke, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee; Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, and W. S. Church, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. L. T. Barney, of Iowa, is at the Westminster Hotel.

J. C. Bateman, of California, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1873.

Nerved by a stern sense of responsibility to the public, I yesterday braved all the perils of our avenue—perils by sea and perils by land—and made my way to the Senate, where I heard the latter part of an animated discussion on the Indian appropriation. The warm-hearted and philanthropic Howe earnestly called upon Government to remove the poor ignorant Winnebagoes of Wisconsin from the contaminating influences of civilization, and give them a chance to see the world, beyond the Mississippi or Missouri. Nothing educates like travel. On the other hand, the cool-headed, practical Sherman thought the best way to dispose of them was to leave them where they are—trusting to the gently-eradicative influences of white men's diseases and white men's drinks, till Nature stern, but kindly, shall remove the last remnant to their final reservation beyond Jordan. The appropriation which Mr. Howe advocated was not only for the removal of these poor Indians, but to make provision for them after their compulsory flitting. He said that they had no property, and were incapable of caring for themselves. Thereupon Mr. Thurman very pertinently remarked: "There are four millions of black people in the South who have no property"—and then asked: "Must the United States take care of them?" This gave Mr. Howe a fine opportunity for a little burst of anti-slavery sentiment that did one good to hear. It stirred my soul as the blast of a trumpet rouses an old war-horse. I was so carried back into the glorious past, that I instinctively looked round to mark its effect on the old guard of slaveholders who used to frown defiance from the Democratic side of the Chamber. I looked with a wild hope of seeing them writhe and rave. Alas! they were not!

Said Mr. Howe: "No! Mr. President, the United States have *not* to take care of the black men of the South; the black men are taking care of the United States."

It really looks like it—not only in the South, but here. They are already a people of elegant leisure, and take time to visit the Capitol daily. They evidently think that Congress will bear watching. They are always in the galleries—a dark "cloud of witnesses." You encounter them in every corridor. To-day we were driven to the wall, or the Senate stairs, by a joyous band of adolescent Ethiopians—or, not to put too fine a point on it, a set of black young rowdies, who were learning lobbying before their letters. They bore themselves like the masters of the place, as of the political situation. They were ragged, but rollicking; dirty, but defiant. Among these people are many excellent, industrious, well-behaved men and women, but the majority of the boys and young girls are anything but lovely or gracious results of emancipation. They need a Fifteenth Amendment to their manners. We need a Civil Rights bill to compel them to be civil and magnanimous toward us. And what a vast number of these people there are in the territory! Coming from California I am struck anew by it. Africa seems to have come to Washington, as Asia to San Francisco. May we not see the yam and the cocoa planted on the Capitol terraces, and a fetich by Fisk Mills, set up in the rotunda? In league with the Board of Public Works, they seem destined to render our part of the metropolis a howling desert, and we shall be lost, and Stanley will have to come and discover us.

Looking down from my place, near the reporter's gallery, (I always hover Peri-like, just outside of that,) I caught sight, on a Senatorial desk, of the familiar shake of an attenuated foot, and, looking again, saw Mr. Brownlow in his seat, still utterly unchanged, after the great change, which, several years ago, left him a wreck in all but his keen intellect and inflexible will. There was the same pallid and impassive face, the same wasted, helpless, and tremulous figure—a figure which the waves of political agitation seem to break against, and pass round, but never move—which seems to have no reality about it, unless it be the power to occupy, till the live man comes. Yet there is something grand in the never-say-die spirit of the grim, old fighting parson of Tennessee.

There was a good attendance for so soon after the holidays. Sumner was absent, and left a great void, but Tipton was present. We missed Mr. Pomeroy's "shining morning face," but the punctual and ponderous Mr. Pratt was at his post. Indiana's Senators are not showy men, but they are solid. There is more ton than *ton* about them.

In the House we found the Representatives hotly discussing the proposition to make the pay of their pages equal to that of the Senate boys. It seemed to me a dangerously democratic measure. Are all old distinctions to be leveled? Shall it be accounted as honorable to be at the beck and call of a Bingham as to obey the stately nod of a McCreery?—to leap at the clapping of Butler's hands as to watch for a subdued whistle from Logan's lips? I suspect the cause of this agrarian agitation to be the little coat-skirts of the Senate boys. We have a family tradition to the effect that when a fond parent first added skirts to my oldest brother's roundabout, and sent him to the village temple of learning thus ambitiously attired, it caused a rebellion in the whole school.

I must not omit to state that Mr Powell's great picture of "Perry's Victory," which has been coming for the last decade, is here at last. I have seen it, and gazed on it as long as the rather delicate state of my nerves will allow me to gaze on so sanguinary a scene. It is a terrifying picture in air and in water, in smoke and in fire, in flesh and in blood.

It reconciles us to the "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi," in the rotunda. There is some dreadful flesh in that, but it is not so rare done as this. It is consoling to see that, with all the carnage here before us, there is little suffering. In the faces of the crew of the boat bearing Perry and his fortunes from the St. Lawrence to the Niagara, there is an expression of placid intrepidity most remarkable under the circumstances. They reflect the pluck of their commander, if they cannot copy his *pose*. Only the poor little lad, who evidently wants to go home, one drowning man, and one dead, seem to take matters hard; all the others, though struck by balls, splinters, shells, and things, now in an eye, now in a jaw, nerved by a lofty patriotism, make light of their ghastly wounds, and row on. They will bleed as long as the vermilion holds out. While the commander can strike an attitude, they will never strike their colors.

I am not going to inflict an art-critique upon you. The occasion does not justify it. The picture is good enough for the company it will keep. Perry will fraternise with De Soto as much as the dramatic writers will permit. But if I had a mind to write down this thing, I have some nautical points which would tell upon it with withering effect. I had them for the *World's* young man, who knows all about seafaring and sea-fights, having "been there." If I remember rightly, the disabled ship has two main mizzenmasts, one in the water and one where it belongs. Then, as anybody can see, the topgallantsail of its starboard yard-arm is upside down. The Niagara, off to the leeward, has more port-holes than the law allows a man-of-war to carry, unless she, or he, is sailing under sealed orders; and, lastly, the flag of the gig is not according to naval regulations. I never saw any sort of a flag on a gig before, though, in my opinion, Doctor's gigs might carry something of the kind. Black is the professional color, I believe. The new picture is to be added to the art-treasures which the Government holds in trust for the nation. It belongs henceforth to the people—to you—to me—to all of us. We can enjoy it while we live, and leave it to our children. They who have no children can leave it to the poor.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

The Thomas symphony concert at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening, attracted an overflowing audience, and afforded the large sum of gratification which a programme of fine, if rather heavy music, always gives to the appreciative audience whose attendance Mr. Thomas' promises are potent to secure. The classical selections of the entertainment were Mozart's symphony in G minor, played with a precision almost mechanical by the band, and Beethoven's fourth concerto, whereof Mr. Anton Rubinstein offered an admirable interpretation in point of appreciation and delivery. The second part of the programme was devoted to Schumann, Chopin and Liszt. The "Manfred" overture, by the first-named composer; a *polonaise* and an *étude*, by the Frenchman of the North, as the Parisian enthusiasts were wont to call the gifted Pole, and the long and elaborate symphonic poem of "Hungaria" were the pieces which made up, with those above cited, the bill. Mr. Thomas' next symphony concert will occur on Feb. 1. Miss Anna Mehlig is to be the soloist.... The "final-farewell" performance of Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski may be attended at Steinway Hall this afternoon. The eminent pianist will play a number of the briefer compositions which he has recited at successive entertainments....At the Olympic Theatre, the new burletta of "Alhambra" will be made known to-night....At Wood's Museum, Miss Marietta Ravel will, this evening, commence an engagement. She is to appear in the military drama entitled "Jartine."

CHINA.

Further Particulars of the Imperial Marriage.

Pekin (Oct. 30) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Having described all that could possibly be seen of the Imperial wedding, I have been anxious to get details of the ceremonies within the Palace; but this, from the nature of the circumstances, is not easy of accomplishment. Small driblets of information do filter through the massive walls, and are repeated with many variations of particulars according to the channel by which they have come. All that a correspondent can do is to give in such a case what seems to him to be at the moment the most reliable of what he hears. There is one very interesting ceremony which I will tell as I have heard it:

When the bride had reached her destination in the recesses of the Palace, the Empresses of East and West came to receive her at the door of the Yellow Chair, in which she had been carried. They placed Sycee gold and silver—that is uncoined pieces of these metals—in each hand, and crossing her arms on her breast she thus supported a vase containing wheat, maize, rice, emeralds, sapphires, rubies, and other articles to symbolise all that the earth produces. She then stepped from the chair upon a small golden saddle, and thus entered the dwelling of her future husband. It was talked over the other evening, as to whether this ceremony with the saddle was a Mongolian or Manchu custom, but the conclusion seemed to be that it was neither, and that it most probably has come down from the time when the horse was the greatest of all sacrifices, and when everything connected with that animal had a signification. There is an old custom still practiced by some of the Circassian tribes, in which the bridegroom goes through a performance of stealing his bride out of her father's house, or fighting for her with her relatives or clan; but the end is that he carries her off and takes her home sitting on the saddle before him. This suggests that as the Emperor of China could not, in keeping with his dignity, come out and have a row in the streets of Pekin for his wife, the saddle at the door is to indicate this old ceremony—a ceremony which has a suspicious flavor in it of Sabian rapes and the general free-booting tendencies of the old Scythian races.

It is reported that the Emperor was asleep when the bride arrived, and that he had to be wakened, and said some necessary prayers in rather a hurried way. The Emperor of China gets up very early in the morning, for he has an audience at 5 A. M. Under such circumstances, an hour after midnight is rather late to have to sit up, and he may be excused if found napping. The ceremony of arranging the bride's hair in the manner it is worn by married women would take place the next day. This consists in removing the hair on the temples so as to make the brow have very sharp corners on the top. The hair is also plaited in a particular manner, and made to project out in a peculiar way by means of silver, or in the case of an Empress it would be golden, skewers. On the third day after the marriage they would both appear in very gorgeous costume. The dresses worn on this occasion, were made in Pekin, and are covered with pearls and all kinds of precious stones, and cost, I am told, £160,000 each.

There are some stories current which, if true, would indicate that the young Empress must be a person of some decision of character. She is said to be able to read and write her own language, accomplishments which are not uncommon among Chinese women, but the Empress is said to be well read and a high proficient in Chinese literature; and it was this merit which won her the Imperial prize in the competitive contest which was described in a former letter. One morning shortly after the marriage she was exhibiting her capability of writing to the Emperor, and he was astonished at the beauty of the characters she formed. They were thus engaged; she was making quotations from books, when an official announced that breakfast was ready. The Empress turned round on the attendant, and, with indignation, asked if she was to be interrupted in the high delights of literature by such a common-place affair as eating and drinking. This sort of thing would seem rather melodramatic if it came from a young lady in England, but to the Chinese mind it has not this look about it. They have had literary Emperors of whom they are proud, and a literary Empress will be quite to their taste.

There is another story told of the Empress which is quite in keeping with the character indicated above. When her credentials—that is, the golden tablet and seal—arrived, declaring her to be Empress, it became the duty of all her relatives to ko-tow to her in that rank. When her father performs this ceremony it would be in keeping with the customs of the country for her to let him off easily; that is, she should affect not to wish such manifestation from her father, and ought to have attempted to lift him up while prostrate on the ground before her. She showed no tendencies of this kind; but, on the contrary, she was every inch an Empress, rather by her manner and action demanding, instead of prohibiting, the obeisance of all her relatives. I do not know what kind of garments an Emperor of China wears, but if he has articles for the inferior extremities like those worn in Europe, it is more than probable that this lady will very soon attempt a trial at wearing them. She is two years the senior of her husband—an advantage in one way, but placing her at a great disadvantage a few years hence with younger rivals; but any rival had better have a care of such a sovereign. I think I forgot to state that an aunt of the Empress was selected as one of the second-class wives when the great competition took place. The whole story of this marriage will no doubt appear very strange to European ideas, and marrying an aunt and her niece at the same time will not help to improve one's impression of the affair.

The Emperor will officiate in the Temple of Heaven on the 21st December, which is the Winter Solstice according to the Chinese almanacs, and in February the two Empresses retire from the Regency. At present, when there is business to be done, these two ladies sit behind the Emperor, concealed by a curtain, but so placed as to hear whatever is said, and when a decision has been come to they direct what is to be done, and the Emperor signs with the "vermilion pencil" accordingly. General report gives them credit for having governed well while in power. The Empress of the East is reputed to have a very good character. She is said to be quiet and amiable, and leads a retired life. On the contrary, the Empress of the West, that is, the mother of the young Emperor, is said to be what we call "rather fast." She is very fond of company, and extravagant in her habits. When the marriage ceremonies were going on, she is said to have lost her temper at something, and took to smashing china vases. I only repeat what rumor passes from mouth to mouth; if it should be unfounded scandal, it will only show that there is more than one point of likeness between courts in Europe and courts in Asia.

PARIS OF TODAY.

The Holidays in the Metropolis—A New Order of Things—The Case of Cora Pearl—A Source of Fashions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 27, 1872.

Christmas Day in Paris passed more agreeably than usual, the fine weather bringing out vast crowds to throng all of the principal avenues and boulevards. From midday until late at night there was a compact crowd on both sides of the way from the Madelaine to the Porte-Saint-Martin. For near two months rain has fallen every day, and the streets have been wet and muddy. It was only during an hour or two of the early part of the day that one could find pleasure in a promenade. But Christmas Day was bright and agreeable. The air was as warm and soft as during the months of Spring, and naturally the Parisians took advantage of the occasion to profit by an airing. The evening before the barraques, or booths, were hastily thrown up along the boulevards, and stocked during the night with the usual objects offered for sale. The usual objects, I say, but that remark demands qualification. When this idea was first started by Baron Haussmann, the object was to encourage artisans in habits of industry, by offering them the means of disposing of the articles made at home in hours of overwork. It was thought that thousands of workmen would employ the time generally spent in the wine-shops in preparing articles for these annual sales, which last from Christmas to New-Year's Day, with perhaps a day or two of grace, in case trade was good, or when a number of strangers yet remained. It must be confessed that the plan worked admirably, so long as it was rigorously controlled by an intelligent Prefect, and by a bureau which took pains to inquire whether or not the persons applying for barraques were really artisans. The booths were let at one franc, or twenty sous, per diem, half a dozen or more *ouvriers* uniting in a single booth. The sale of fruits, cakes, and ordinary toys was reserved for the widows and orphans of workingmen, or for needy men and women recommended by the police of their quarter. But the 4th of September, which was to be the millennium of the laboring class, changed all that. During the second season under the Republic, there were but three barraques which really benefited the artisans in question, all the rest being taken, at higher prices than the poor could pay, by the shop-keepers already established in Paris. This year it is even worse, for I made the entire tour along both sides of the boulevards, without seeing anything but the usual toys displayed in the shop windows, while every other barraque is devoted to oranges and gingerbread, as at a country fair. But the complaints on the part of laboring men last year, who growled about being crowded out by the *boutiquiers*—a thing the Emperor would not permit—led to a radical change this season. The Government resolved to dispose of its booths, and to allow each person who wished to sell during the holidays to construct his own. The consequence is a horrible want of uniformity, and a great lack of picturesque beauty. The present unpainted and patched barracks are a positive deformity, and when, with that, you know that each stall belongs to a small shop-keeper, who has transported a portion of his stock from some back street, you have an instinctive regret for the barraque of other days, and the ingenious *articles de Paris*, made by honest artisans in hours of overwork.

OPEN-AIR SCENES.

But on so fine a day the Parisians are not critical. They go out to take the air and to enjoy themselves, and no people take their amusements more gayly or in better humor. Whole families were out together, strutting along through the crowd, paterfamilias having a busy time of it in watching over his little ones and keeping them from straying away to be lost in the crowd. There is a constant danger of such a catastrophe, for at every booth the children are attracted by some toy—the beauties of a gigantic rabbit or a gingerbread cat—and it requires constant watching to keep them in line. Before going far they have their arms full of toys or cakes, while the surplus is piled into grandma's arms, who trudges along under her burdens as happy as the children, who are constantly relieving her of some object to return another. The pleasure of the old people, the joy of the children, their beaming faces and constant chatter, makes the scene very pleasant and very touching. With a party of children, it is a good afternoon's walk to make the tour of the boulevard, and at night the dinner is very welcome and the bed really enjoyed. The midnight mass on Christmas Eve was never better attended, and because politics had something to do with the matter. Every man who was not a Republican felt bound to attend this mass, or to show himself upon the steps of some church, for at certain moments in France, as Prince Talleyrand said, many years ago, "nothing is less aristocratic than not to be seen at mass." At the present time, nothing is more aristocratic than to show yourself at church, unless it be to wear a cravat-pin or sleeve-buttons ornamented with the *fleur de lys*. Not that this means that all who wear this emblem are Legitimists, but it indicates that you are not a Radical, and hence entitled to be ranked among people of *ton*. The Bonapartists generally wear a pin bearing the head of Cæsar, or an antique cameo carved with a Roman head. With this is the English custom of wearing a bunch of violets in the button-hole—violets being now regarded as a Bonapartist symbol, almost equal to the eagle or the Imperial bees.

NIGHT PICTURES.

But while sober Paris took its pleasures decorously and agreeably during the day, the same cannot be said of the Paris seen at night. I am sorry to say that drunkenness was never before so common. The gendarmes are doubled during the present week, but even this double quantity of armed authority was hardly able to keep the peace. By 10 o'clock bands of *soulards* were roaming the streets howling like dervishes, and more than 3,200 of them were locked up for the night. A few crowds were attracted by women in men's clothes—a license generally allowed at Mardi Gras alone—but these were easily dispersed, and the authors sent to change their costumes. The streets were badly lighted, only half the ordinary amount of gas being used at present; and but for this fact the streets would have presented as gay and brilliant an appearance as ever. During the day M. Thiers came into the city and paid a visit to the new opera-house. He complimented the artists engaged upon the frescoes, decorated one, and named the chief director of the Art School at Rome. None of the reporters who followed the President in his trips gave any hint as to his intentions about the building, but if I were M. Thiers I think that I should have the glory of opening it. It is the most magnificent structure in the world. The latest estimates say that it can be easily opened in two years' time, but I see no signs of hurrying on the work.

THE CASE OF MLLE. PEARL.

Cora Pearl has been driven from France, and is now in possession of her former apartments in Regent-street, where M. Duval says he shall follow her as soon as able to travel. For this purpose he begs every day to have the ball cut out in order to hasten his recovery. Yet he is still regarded as in danger. On the other hand, M. Armand Lucy is nearly well, and in ten or fifteen days will be able to follow Mme. Kiersgene to Marseilles. She had started thither on the night when this infatuated young man tried to stop her and shot himself in the railway station-house. She refused to remain. She being a married woman I cannot speak of her as I did of Cora Pearl, whose status is well known and fully recognized by law. If she succeeded in making her fortune she had a legal license to do so. But it is very strange that women of her sort only succeed when advanced in years, and when youth, beauty, and freshness are sadly on the wane. From this I may draw a moral which no honest woman need disdain to receive, since she receives her fashions, for the most part, from the same source, and that is in regard to the immense superiority of art over beauty as a means of success. In our worship of beauty we are apt to forget how far beauty is dependent upon grace, and how the plainest girl is rendered beautiful in educated eyes by graceful actions and a cultivated wit. Examples are not wanting. Mme. la Princesse de Metternich is far from being a handsome woman, yet I defy any man to remain in her company half an hour without entirely forgetting the plainness of her features, and without freely pronouncing her charming. La Dubarry was not a beautiful woman, yet she was handsome in her grace, and even the plain features of the Duchesse d'Abrantes seemed delightfully agreeable after hearing her converse, and after sounding the depths of her *esprit*. To return to the *déclassée* women of whom I began to speak, it has been often enough remarked that they rarely succeed with their youth and beauty, but always with their more matured wit and cultured *esprit*. That is the capital which leads to success. Hence may we not infer—and I give the idea as a partial solution of the social problem—may we not conclude that, if girls began life with that capital, they would succeed without resort to unlawful means? In plain words, should not the State watch more carefully over the education of girls, in order to avoid the difficulties which afterward arise from their ignorance or want of proper training.

A SOURCE OF FASHIONS.

I remarked above that ladies fashions were often drawn from a source which ladies would be loth to acknowledge, and I may give an anecdote in proof and to close this delicate topic. Many may be inclined to dispute the assertion. It is reported that Cora Pearl boasted one day at a dinner given to a few intimate friends, gentlemen well known at the Jockey Club, that she could not wear the most bizarre chapeau without having it copied at once. I may here remark that Miss Cora made her own designs, and if she wanted to make a present of a scarf-pin or an onyx cap, she always made a drawing for it. A bet was made upon this statement, and taking one of the visitors hats she smashed it, trampled it under foot, cocked up the brim and jammed in the crown, then dexterously trimmed it with ribbons and stuck a white feather in the top. It then had to be christened, and the name finally pitched upon was the "Rabagas." The improvised chapeau was worn in the Bois de Boulogne, and the next day a similar hat, but made of other materials, was placed in the window of the modiste who supplied the inventor. A more ugly looking hat was never mounted upon the chignon of a lady, yet in a week it had become the mode, and for three long months "the Rabagas" has been all the fashion. Since it must have reached New-York ere this, it is well, perhaps, to give the origin of this monstrosity, born of a convivial dinner and a very damaged tile.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Mormon party is still here, and lately visited M. Thiers. One of the official reporters present naively remarks that "nothing in the appearance of these people betrays the eccentricity of their manners and customs." One naturally asks what sort of an appearance would betray the number of a man's wives, legal or otherwise, and why a Mormon of forty wives should look different from the man with one. Under the head of "informatiens" the same paper asserts that "it is not known when M. Thiers will return the visit," which, for an "information," is not bad. The proprietor of the American bar has got into a little difficulty with the police. Recently when one turned the corner of the Grand Hotel into the Rue Scribe late in the evening, one heard a clicking of ivory chips which sounded very suspicious. The police thought so, at any rate, and broke into the establishment, catching a small party engaged in playing faro and roulette. The proprietor pleaded that it was not public gaming, but only for the amusement of his friends; nevertheless, the Court thought otherwise, and hence gave him two months and a fine of three thousand francs.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

An Important Allocution.

On Dec. 28 the Pope held a Consistory, at which twenty-two Cardinals were present. His Holiness, in his allocution, spoke as follows: "The Church continues to be sorely persecuted. This persecution has for its object the destruction of the Catholic Church. This is manifested by the acts of the Italian Government, which summons the clergy to serve in the army, deprives the bishops of the faculty of teaching, and taxes the property of the Church by heavy burdens. Above all things, the law presented to Parliament on the subject of religious corporations deeply wounds the rights of possession of the Universal Church, and violates the right of our Apostolic mission." The Pope added: "In face of the presentation of this law we raise our voice before you and the entire Church, and condemn any law which diminishes or suppresses religious families in Rome or the neighboring provinces. We consequently declare void every acquisition of their property made under any title whatsoever."

His Holiness recalled to the minds of the promoters of this law the censures directed against those who encroach on the rights of the Church, and further said: "But our grief at the injuries inflicted on the Church in Italy is much aggravated by the cruel persecutions to which the Church is subjected in the German Empire, where not only by pitfalls, but even by open violence, it is sought to destroy her because persons who not only do not profess our religion, but who even do not know that religion, arrogate to themselves the power of defining the teachings and the rights of the Catholic Church. These men, besides heaping calumny upon ridicule, do not blush to attribute persecution to Roman Catholics; they bring such accusations against the bishops, the clergy, and a faithful people, because they will not prefer the laws and the will of the State to the holy commandments of the Church. The men who are at the head of public affairs should recollect that none of their subjects better than the Roman Catholics render unto Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's, and for that very reason render unto God the things which be God's." The Pope added that some parts of Switzerland appear to be pursuing the same path as Germany, and he recalled to recollection what has occurred to the Church of the Canton of Geneva. His Holiness further spoke of Spain, declaring that the Clergy Dotation law was opposed to the concordats and to justice, and he protested against that law. The Pope likewise dwelt upon the schism among the Armenians of Constantinople, who persisted in their rebellion, and who, by stratagem, have deprived the Roman Catholics of their immunities. On the other hand, the Pope rejoiced at the constancy and the activity of the episcopate and clergy of all those countries where, jointly with a faithful people, they defended the rights of the Church. His Holiness invited the Metropolitans to assemble their suffragans for consultation, in order to battle against iniquity, and concluded by invoking the Almighty to come to the aid of the Church. After the allocution, the Pope elected eleven Bishops, of whom six were Italians, three Spaniards, and two belonging to other nations. After the allocution, the Pope received the cardinals, who offered him their congratulations.

Superheated Steam.

A man in St. Louis comes forward to explain in the *Democrat*, as follows, "the reason" why steam-boilers are "more liable to fire buildings when cooling off:"

"In the morning when the fires are lighted, in addition to the steam which is generated, certain gases are also formed, and these are, together with the steam, forced into the circulating tubes used to warm the building, and during the day are held there by the pressure of the steam in the boiler. In the evening, when the fires are extinguished and the pressure becomes less, this superheated steam drops back toward the boiler, and there comes in contact with condensed steam of much lower temperature. Being highly charged with electricity, this causes an ignition of the gases; and the fire once ignited, runs back in the pipes, becoming more intense as it runs, owing to the greater quantity of gases it meets with, until finally it is sufficient to make the pipes red-hot, and thus fire the building."

Prince Bismarck and Prussian Particularism.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 24 says: "Prince Bismarck's retirement from the Premiership of the Prussian Kingdom has now become an authoritatively accomplished fact, by his royal master's acceptance of his resignation and definition of his future duties and privileges. On Friday, it would seem, the Reichskanzler submitted to His Majesty a report on the subject of the changes he desired to be made in his relations with the Ministry of that part of the new Reich which gave and still gives it vitality and cohesion. Next day the Emperor addressed to the Prince a curt and dry rescript, informing His Highness that in compliance with the request contained in his report, he was relieved from the Presidency of the Prussian State Ministry. Prince Bismark, however, is still to confer with his august master as German Kaiser, on the affairs of the Empire and its foreign policy; and, should he be unable to attend personally any meeting of the Prussian Ministry of State, his Highness may give his vote, in matters affecting the interests of the Empire, through the President of the Imperial Chancellerie, Herr von Delbruck. Short and business-like as the rescript is, it yet marks perhaps more clearly than anything which has gone before, the separation of Prince Bismarck from the Particularism of Prussia, and his purpose to identify himself henceforward with the interests of the Reich—of all Germany—rather than with those of any special land."

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

What Immigration is Worth—Capital and Labor Contrasted—Skilled and Unskilled Labor—The Workings of the Homestead Law, &c.

We have shown that upward of 400,000 foreigners were landed on our shores during the year just closed. Such a fact is well worthy our most serious consideration. It is far from easy for the ordinary reader to fully realize what such an array of figures fairly represent. To say that if the entire population of the Union were marshaled on parade every ninety-fifth person in the ranks would be found wearing the *outré* looking but really substantial garb of the newly-arrived immigrant, would be quite within the truth. To say, however, that the immigration of 1872 would people a city larger than Chicago or St. Louis, and two-thirds as large as Brooklyn, would perhaps still better symbolize to the popular mind the extent of this great movement to our shores. The figures themselves, however, large as they appear, and really are, dwindle into comparative insignificance when contrasted with the capital and labor values which they intrinsically represent. Authorities differ, and sometimes very widely, as to the amount of money brought to this country by immigrants. One hundred dollars per head has, however, been generally conceded to approximate so nearly to the correct average as to be accepted as the basis for ordinary calculations, though we are of opinion that of late years $150 will be found to be nearer the mark. Taking the former figure as a minimum standard for calculation, we find the prodigious sum of $40,000,000 added directly to the wealth of the nation, and this, be it remembered, not in depreciated paper currency, but in gold and silver coin. Nor is this all. Far from it! The labor of the adult proportion of these immigrants, whether Saxon, Celt, or Sclave, has been demonstrated to be worth from $200 to $250 per head the first year after landing. Making liberal allowance for old and infirm men and women and children among them, it will be found that upward of 150,000 active hands have been added to the industrial force of the United States during the past year. Taking the smaller of the two sums above mentioned as the basis of calculation, and multiplying the two amounts together, we have the sum of $30,000,000 more, or an aggregate of $70,000,000 added in a single year to the resources, and for the purposes of taxation, to the revenues also of the nation. Taking the estimated total or life value of each immigrant at $1,125 into account, we have the stupendous sum of $450,000,000 as the result of one year's immigration. In the face of such figures as these, will any one doubt the transcendent importance, from a mere money point of view, of this whole subject, or the policy of extending to it the most zealous care, and the largest measure of protection and encouragement which lays within the power of a vigilant and vigorous General Government to bestow.

Thus far our labors have been mere surface scratching. We have merely presented to the contemplation of our readers a few of the more prominent elements and outlines of immigration. As yet, we but stand on the threshold of the great storehouse of facts, which further investigations and inquiries will inevitably unfold to us. Two of the most important, as well as interesting, fields of inquiry in connection with this subject still remain untouched. These are the industrial capacity of the new-comers, their distribution in the various sections of the Union, and the influence which they respectively exercise upon the labor market and production of such localities. For the present, a few words in regard to the first of these inquiries must suffice. In former years, as is well known to those at all familiar with the subject, unskilled labor has largely predominated in the returns of Castle Garden. Taking the experiences of 1869 as a fair sample of the rest, we find that the proportion of skilled to unskilled labor, was about as one to five. In the returns of British emigration for that year, this fact was especially noticeable. Of "general laborers" the number was set down at 43,228; of female domestics and farm servants, 6,157; and of miners and quarrymen, 5,965. Farmers and carpenters and joiners constituted the next most important branch of industry represented in these returns, numbering respectively, 4,936 and 2,341. Among foreigners proceeding through British ports, the proportion of skilled and unskilled labor was more evenly balanced. A very gratifying improvement in this respect has taken place during the present year, but the Commissioners' report being still withheld, we are unable to give the precise figures or proportions. Other considerations of even greater interest press upon us. The nationality of immigrants can be more readily and more frequently decided by their choice of a home and their way of living than by their proficiency in any industrial art, or their choice of occupation. While the tendency of strictly foreign immigration, more particularly German and Scandinavian, has been to the Western and North-western States, and largely to agricultural pursuits, the almost uniform direction of Irish immigration has been to the large cities of the Atlantic sea-board. How large a proportion of the latter might have been induced to continue their migration westward, where good homes and cheap lands are open to them under the beneficent operation of the Homestead law, it is, of course, impossible to determine, but it would, without doubt, be very considerable were the necessary steps taken by the Government, co-operating with the New-York and other State Executives. Perhaps the best evidence of what might be accomplished both for the immigrant and the country in this way is furnished by the figures which illustrate the march of improvement in the eight great food-producing States of the West during the last two decades. The States here referred to are Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. We will consider these two periods separately. Between the years 1850 and 1860 the population of these eight States increased from 5,403,595 to 8,957,690, an accession of 3,554,095, more than sixty per cent. of whom were Europeans. This influx of population increased the quantity of improved land within these States from 20,680,361 to 51,826,395 acres—an increase equal to nearly the whole arable area of England, estimated in 1870 at 28,000,000 acres. These figures of a material growth due wholly to immigration, and mainly to foreign immigration, are sufficiently startling, but they by no means represent the vital features of the marvelous exhibit. We find, on investigating the subject further, that during the same period (1850–60) the cereal product of the same district of country increased from 309,950,295 bushels to 558,160,323 bushels—an amount in itself greater than the whole cereal product of England, and nearly equal to that of France before the war. The number of swine was increased from eight and a half millions to upward of eleven millions, and cattle in like proportion. In addition to this vast increase of agricultural and other products from this enlarged area brought under cultivation, we find that the assessed value of the real and personal property of these States was augmented from 1,116,000,000 in 1852 to 3,926,000,000 in 1860, showing an increase of 2,810,000,000 in the space of eight years. The figures representing the progress made by actual settlers during the past decade (1860–70) are even more startling still. Lack of space forbids their reproduction in these columns, nor are they needed in support of our argument. A careful analysis of the foregoing figures will enable our reader to form his own opinion of the value of immigration, as well as of the future that awaits the United States in the settlement and development of the vast domain now open to the ambitious and enterprising settler in the great and fertile West. If, for instance—to reproduce the argument advanced by the writer in the discussion of the subject before Congress in 1863—there should be occupied and cultivated, under the operation of the Homestead law, during the next ten years, 100,000 additional farms, or only 10,000 per annum, it would form an aggregate of 160,000,000 acres. Valuing each of these farms, including houses, farms, fences, and other improvements, at $10 per acre, we have an aggregate value of $160,000,000, but if we add the product of these farms, allowing only one-half (eighty acres) of each to be cultivated, and the average annual value of the crops, stock included, to be only $10 per acre, the result of this annual settlement and labor would yield eighty millions a year, and in ten years eight hundred millions, independent of the reinvestment of capital. It is clear also that thus vast additional employment would be given to labor, freight to steamers, railroads, and canals, fresh markets for manufactures, augmented revenues, &c., &c. The sections of the Union most largely benefited by foreign immigration will be next considered.

A New-England Earthquake.

From the Hartford Times, Jan. 11.

Hundreds of people in all parts of the city were startled out of their sleep, at five minutes past 2 o'clock this morning, by a tremendous booming noise. It was like a heavy explosion. To some folks it sounded like the descent of tons of ice, from some higher roof to a lower one; only it was more sudden—the sound being all comprised in a single bang, like that of an extra large piece of artillery fired near the windows. Most of the houses in the city were shaken. A dispatch from Maine says there was an earthquake shock there, at an early hour this morning, but later than this occurrence. It may have been a powder-mill.

ALABAMA.

Political Affairs—The Condition of the Negroes—Hatred of the Government by the Southern Democracy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873.

As the telegraph has already informed you, the General Assembly of Alabama adjourned for the holidays, until Jan. 13, 1873. A Committee, however, was appointed by the Senate to examine carefully into the contested election cases, and to have its report ready by the time of the reassembling of the Legislature. In accordance with this programme, the Senators comprising the Committee met last week in the State-house, and commenced examining witnesses in the Marengo County case. (This is one of the famous counties where the Democracy claim a victory, notwithstanding the county is Republican by two thousand majority.) During the examination, sufficient false swearing was done to send some respectable gentlemen to that particular locality where Cerberus is said to keep guard. It is gratifying to all good men to know, however, that, notwithstanding the perjury of some of the witnesses, scarcely a Democrat, much less a Republican, was deceived, and it is hardly probable that any further effort will be made to rob the Republican Senator (Dureen) out of the seat given to him by an overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens.

The next seat in dispute is that of Hon. Wm. Miller, of Butler County, who was elected from the Senatorial District comprising Butler, Conecuh, and part of Escambia counties. At the election the Democratic candidate, (Martin,) undertook to have his own ticket printed on separate slips of paper in the Escambia precinct, but in all the other precincts he had them printed on the ticket containing the candidates for State offices. The law requiring the separate ticket was repealed in 1868. Finding that he was defeated upon the counting of the votes in the other districts, he, in Escambia, by some legerdemain, managed not only to have all of the Republican ballots thrown out and destroyed, but also to stuff the ballot-box with nearly two hundred more votes for himself, than there were voters in the precinct. The Democracy, seeing that the seating of so able a representative as this Butler-Conecuh-Escambia man will aid them in carrying out all their contemplated villainy against the liberties of the people, intend to struggle hard to make him a Senator. It is by these desperate efforts that the Democracy hope to either obtain control of the State Legislature, or to be strong enough to practically block legislation.

The violent secesh party is well represented by the Montgomery *Advertiser*, a paper conducted by a man from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other localities, who never fails to denounce a Northern man coming to Alabama as a "carrion crow" and "carpet-bagger." This fellow is now striving to "bear" the market in Alabama bonds. It is generally believed that his friends are on the lookout for the new issue of two million dollars, to buy them up if they can be had at a low price. This "bearing" of Alabama's bonds, to the detriment of the people of the State, is one of the operations that the old Secessionists pride themselves in, and promise that unless they can get possession of the State's paper, they will repudiate whenever they shall come into power again. Although the Legislature will not assemble for some days, yet the leading members of both Houses are arriving in town and taking up their quarters at the wretched hotels with which Montgomery is cursed. Gov. Lewis is hourly expected, and as soon as he arrives the programme for the coming legislative session will begin to develop itself.

The condition of the negroes in many of the counties away from the larger towns is truly deplorable. Robbed of their earnings by their old masters, now their employers, encouraged to drink whisky of the vilest quality, and which they generally have to buy from their employers, they are fast becoming victims to debilitating diseases. One-half the year they do not get more than corn-bread to eat, and the balance of the time the poorest quality of beef or pork. Some of them who formerly lived in the more Northern States have acquired property, but those that are natives of Alabama are generally in a sore plight.

A half hour's walk from the line of any railroad in the cotton belt, will bring the traveler to numerous plantations where the negro is as much the property in all but name, of his master, as he was before the war. He is discouraged from learning how to read and write, and told frightful stories of how cruel the Northern people are to all colored people who go among them. In fact, in several counties I have travelled over, the Negroes think that they are not permitted to live in any State north of the Ohio River.

The hut or cabin in which the plantation Negro lives, is constructed of pine logs split in half, and laid one on top of the other, the crevices being filled up with mud. The roof is sometimes made from shingles, but more frequently from old planks. The cabin consists of one room of greater or lesser size and frequently is the home of seven or eight persons, who eat, drink and sleep together. It matters not whether the inmates are ill or well, there they must remain, for there are no hospitals in the country where a Negro can be sent.

The true state of feeling existing among the old secessionists, and the majority of the former slave-holders, can scarcely be credited by any person who is not frequently thrown in contact with them. Never, even in 1861, did so intense a hatred manifest itself toward the Government as at the present day. Quarrels are sought with men of known Republican politics for the simple purpose of affording an opportunity to assassinate them, and despite the efforts of some of the loyal natives, frequent murders happen in country places, the victim's only crime being that of remaining loyal to the Government, or, as it is called down here, "a traitor to his country."

Northern men are not so much annoyed as native-born unionists, for the reason that the secesh gentlemen fear them, and the mere sight of a squad of United States cavalry is sufficient to make the most rabid secesh mob become suddenly respectful, or at least not curse loud enough for any one outside of their own ranks to hear them. It is an error to suppose that the bulk of the late rebel leaders can be ever made to regard the Government of the United States as anything but a tyrannical yoke to be thrown off at the first opportunity. I have heard many of the large land-owners wish for "a day to come when the United States should be involved in a war with England or Spain," so that they might be able (to use their own words) "to get their own again," meaning the slaves.

Every school, fire company, and city police that can be found in cities or States governed by the old Secesh Democrats is a military organization, and mementoes of the late war are kept and treasured as jewels of priceless value. Several Southern gentlemen, Union men, have apologized for not inviting me to their houses, for they say that "I would not like to hear the thoughtless expressions made use of whenever the Government or Northern people were alluded to by their visitors."

A mistaken policy of clemency is being adopted by the Government toward the Kuklux prisoners in Albany, and is much disapproved by every loyal citizen in the South. If the mercy of the President were appreciated by these secessionist Democrats, we would have nothing to say against the prisoners being pardoned by wholesale; but when the Kuklux regard it as an indication of weakness on the part of the Government, as they do now, we consider that the letting loose of the assassins once more is a wrong done to the loyal men of the South.

Judge Busteed is expected here in a day or two, and then another batch of the "dark cavalry," as the Kuklux Klan is called, will probably have justice meted out to them. We hope that the trials will be of sufficient importance for the great dailies of the North to notice, and let the Union men of the country know the reign of terror that existed in Alabama during the administration of Gov. Lindsay and his Democratic allies. Several cases of whipping of negroes have been reported during the last few days from the vicinity of York Station, but fear of being murdered or driven out of the country will prevent persons testifying against the guilty parties.

We wish the Administration to understand that the loyal people of the South want a strict enforcement of all the Reconstruction acts, and can solemnly aver that it is only by the very sternest enforcement of them that their lives and property are safe anywhere in the States of Georgia and Alabama. The daily attacks made on the Administration and the loyal Alabamians by the secessionist Democratic Press of Montgomery and Mobile merely gives a partial expression to the undying hate of the defeated enemies of our country. SOL.

EUROPEAN BREVITIES.

Among the extraordinary number of suicides lately committed in Paris, the following is, in the opinion of the London *Echo*, perhaps, the saddest: A married couple who kept a linen-draper's shop reposed the greatest confidence in their niece, Anna, a girl of seventeen, who kept their books and cash-box. The young girl was an orphan, and was brought up by her uncle and aunt as their own child. Anna, howeve, had become acquainted with a commercial traveler, who courted her for more than a year, and at length persuaded her to fly with him, and to give him the savings of her benefactors, which consisted in Credit Foncier obligations, and a sum of 700 francs. On the day fixed for their flight Anna went to the place named by her lover, but waited all day in vain. At length, suspecting some treachery, the poor girl went to his abode, and there learned that he had disappeared two days before, taking with him a sum of 6,000 francs which had been intrusted to him by the house he represented. Anna, thus forsaken and friendless, stole under cover of the night into her aunt's room, where, having written a letter in pencil, she blew out her brains with her uncle's revolver. When her protectors hastened to her assistance she had ceased to live.

The journals of Algiers contain accounts of an extraordinary tragedy at Cherchell, which has resulted in the death of Commandant Conti, of the Fourth Zouaves. A sub-officer of the gendarmerie, named Noël, had been reduced to the ranks as a punishment, and, being excited by drink, was heard to utter menaces against his comrades, although no one appears to have paid any serious attention to what he said. During the evening he commenced a quarrel with a corporal of the corps, and, taking advantage of a moment when the other was stooping, kicked him violently in the face. The injured man went to procure assistance, and during his absence Noël armed himself with a musket and bayonet and then set fire to the stables and to the forage-store, with the intention of burning the barracks. He resisted all attempts to arrest him, wounding Capt. Claud, of the militia, in the face, and giving Lieut. Nocéto a bayonet thrust through the thigh. At this moment Commandant Conti entered the barrack-yard and advanced courageously to secure the criminal, when Noël, rushing forward, ran him completely through the body, the weapon entering one side above the hip and coming out the other. The unfortunate officer died forty-eight hours later. The murderer was eventually secured and the fire got under without any serious damage being done.

News has reached the London *Jewish Chronicle* of the commission of a fearful outrage upon a Jewish family in Russia in the district of Miobaelow. A Jew is landlord of an inn which is solitarily situated on the border of a wood. The family consisted of husband, wife, brother, and four children. On the 15th ult., at about 6 in the evening, two laborers came into the inn and called for some brandy, for which they refused to pay, and jeeringly asked, in addition, for the loan of five roubles. As the landlord refused to lend them any money, and demanded payment for the brandy, the laborers became abusive, and ultimately were turned out of the house, the landlord retaining the caps of the men, so that they might be afterward identified when he complained of their conduct. The laborers went away, muttering ominous threats. When the inn-keeper and his family had been asleep but a short time, they were awoke by loud cries of "Fire!" and on rushing out of the house they were attacked by eight men, among whom were the two laborers who had come to the inn in the early part of the evening. The landlord and his family were thrown to the ground and bound. The men then set to plundering the house. When they had ransacked the place they caught hold of the poor landlord, his wife, brother, and three younger children, and threw them into the midst of the burning building. Only the eldest son of the landlord, about twelve years of age, managed to escape into the neighboring wood. The others perished in the flames. One of the laborers had been arrested, and the police were in active pursuit of the other murderers.

The Poor Children.

The Childrens Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Jan. 11, previously acknowledged	$7,193 95
H.	1 00
In memory of little Mary per Johnnie L.	5 00
S. E., for homeless little ones	10 00
Master Paul V.	1 00
Stanley P.	20
From 1872	20 00
P.	3 00
Total	$7,234 15

The practice of weighing live stock on the hoof, a flock or drove at a time, has, to a surprising extent, resulted in economizing labor and time, and in expediting the transfer of the living freight to market. The inventions of Fairbanks alone have rendered this possible. The Fairbanks' live-stock scales are found in all the principal stock-receiving and shipping points in the country, to the exclusion of all others. Of our own knowledge we enumerate ninety-one of the scales, of capacity from ten to fifty tons each, with platforms of all sizes, up to 650 square feet, in use in the great stock yards of this city, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New-York, Buffalo, Brighton, Kansas City, Covington, Albany, &c. The invention is a blessing to the beast as well as a profit to its owner, as it lessens the time of its tedious journey to market.—*Chicago Paper.*

SO INSIDIOUS ARE THE FIRST APPROACHES of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of cough, pain, or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.

Immediate relief in BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Chronic Diseases Cured by Electricity.—It is twenty years since I introduced electricity into my practice, and with astonishing success. My new operating rooms are now ready. All forms of electricity, electro-magnetism, and galvanism daily administered, and supplemented with medicine of a nutritious character when necessary. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., author of "Medical Common Sense," "Plain Home Talk," &c., No. 120 Lexington-av., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Side-wheel Steamer Cambridge leaves Pier 27 North River, New-York, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DOUGAN—HARRISON.—At West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, Jan. 9, by Rev. John Thompson, JOHN DOUGAN, formerly of St. Catharines, Canada, and SARAH HARRISON, of this City.

JENNER—CURTIS.—In First Congregational Church, Albany, by Rev. W. S. Smart, D. D., on the 8th inst., WILLIAM A. JENNER, of New-York, and Miss JOSEPHINE CURTIS, niece of Henry Rector, Esq., of Albany.

DIED.

AMBLER.—Died on Saturday, Jan. 11, JOHN AMBLER, aged 73 years and 4 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, Isaac Collord, No. 124 Debevoise-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., and at the late residence of deceased, Austerlitz, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 12, at the residence of his father-in-law, James Lorimer Graham, SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family, of his brother, John Henry Bradford, and of his brother-in-law, Henry Hobart Porter, are invited to attend the funeral at No. 20 North Washington-square, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

BULKLEY.—At Tarrytown, on Sabbath morning, Jan. 12, Miss JANE R. BULKLEY.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 12½ P. M., from her late residence. Train leaves Grand Central depot at 10¼ A. M., returning 3:11 P. M. Carriages will be waiting to convey the friends, who are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be carried to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

BROWN.—At Yonkers, on the 10th inst., ISAAC BROWN, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Benjamin Brown, North Broadway, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will meet the 10½ A. M. train from 42d-st.

BALDWIN.—At Trenton, Clinton County, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1873, Mrs. MARY (WETMORE) BALDWIN, aged 82 years.

Mrs. Baldwin was a direct descendant in the third generation of Rev. James Wetmore, M. A., Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New-York, from 1723 to 1726, and Rector of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., from 1726 to 1760.

☞ Westchester and Delaware County, New-York, papers please copy.

BARR.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 9, after a brief illness of pleuro-pneumonia, WILLIAM A. BARR, in the 40th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from No. 140 West 34th-st., on Monday, Jan. 13, at 11 A. M. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel. His friends, and those of his father, Thomas J. Barr, and of the family, are requested to attend his funeral without further invitation.

BEALE.—On Seventh day, First month, 11th, MARY NICHOLSON, widow of Joseph H. Beale.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Second day, (Monday,) the 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 170 West 10th-st.

COWDRICK.—At Tom's River, N. J., on Saturday, 11th inst., CORNELIUS COWDRICK, aged 46 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence in that place.

DOWLING.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, JAMES DOWLING, son of the late Rev. Bleakley Dowling, of Belfast, Ireland, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 512 West 27th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Belfast, Liverpool, and Glasgow papers please copy.

ESCOSURA.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Friday, Jan. 10, 1873, VIRGINIA JOHNSON DE ESCOSURA, widow of Francisco de la Escosura, of Madrid, Spain, and daughter of Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, D. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Havana and Madrid papers please copy.

HANFORD.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, after a lingering illness, LETITIA, relict of Lewis Hanford, aged 75 years and 8 days.

The friends of the family and those of her son, Geo. F. Hanford, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 171 Madison-st.

KINGSLAND.—On Saturday evening, 11th inst., DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 5th-av., on Wednesday next, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEFURGY.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, at Hastings upon Hudson, FRANCIS M. LEFURGY, son of Martin and Mary Lefurgy.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, at Hastings, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Trains leave 42d-st. depot at 9 o'clock.

McCARTHY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 9, FRANK McCARTHY, aged 39 years.

Funeral on Monday, 13th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 12 George-st. Relatives and friends will please take the 12:30 P. M. train, foot of Cortlandt-st.

PITT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Jan. 10, 1873, JAMES R. W. PITT.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday next, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Express-train leaving 42d-st. depot at 12¼ will arrive in time.

TAYLOR.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 10, WALTER B. TAYLOR, son of the late Joseph N. Taylor, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Monday, Jan. 13, at 1½ o'clock.

TIFFANY.—At Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., Jan. 9, HETTY ELIZA MOORE, widow of the late Rev. F. T. Tiffany.

Funeral Monday, the 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, Claverack.

TILTON.—On Friday, Jan. 10, after a short but severe illness, JOHN J. TILTON, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 31 Bank-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

TOBIAS.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 12, ALFRED TOBIAS, son of the late T. J. Tobias, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 5 West 35th-st., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock.

HEBRAH HARED VE AMET.—The members of this Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. ALFRED TOBIAS, from his late residence, No. 5 West 35th-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. H. S. ALLEN, President.

VALENTINE.—On Seventh day evening, first month, 11th, ANN T., wife of Stephen Valentine, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VOORHIS.—On Friday, Jan. 10, 1873, ABRAHAM VOORHIS, aged 74.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 421 5th-av., Monday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITING.—Jan. 12, AUGUSTUS WHITING, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 3 West 34th-st., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS
belonging to
Walter Manton, Esq., Providence, R. I.

Among the artists represented in this collection are: Diaz—Schaefels—Erdmann—Hamman—Baron—Antigna—H. P. Koekkoek—Girardet—Corot—Robbe—Carolus—Epp—Trayer—Cesare dell'Acqua—A. J. Meadows—Timmermans—Lasalle—Veyrasset—Claude—Calisch—Isabey—Lambinet—Th. Frere—Pecrus—Walraven—Stroebel—Klombeck—Verwee—Jules Goupil—Cesare de Cock—C. Pearson—G. Stanley—Bellecour—Beliangé—Westall—Anastasi—Van Hove—Nöel—B. C. Koekkoek, and many others.

THE WHOLE NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, (FREE,)
at the
LEAVITT ART-ROOMS,
NO. 817 BROADWAY,
to be sold by auction at the
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, ASTOR-PLACE,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
JAN. 14 and 15,
commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige
SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, who, for the last thirty-five years has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of pulmonary diseases, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., where advice will be given free to all, but for a thorough examination with the respirometer, the charge will be $5.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Jan. 11, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this College will be held at the College, No. 489 5th-av., New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1873, at 8 o'clock, when an election will be held for five trustees. The polls will be open at 8 o'clock, and remain open for half an hour. By order of the Board of Trustees. ISAAC H. HALL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO study economy in first-class dental operations will call on Dr. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $50. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

A LUXURY—TO HAVE A TOOTH DRAWN with laughing-gas, at COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.

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SHELDON & CO., New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Association will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner 23d-st. Hon. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL will deliver the second lecture of the season. Subject—*Julius Cæsar.* Ladies are cordially invited to attend.
By order, WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
MICHAEL CREGAN, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at Temperance Hall, No. 1[illegible] 8th-av., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a regular meeting of this Association at their rooms, No. 284 Grand-st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½. DANIEL F. CROWLEY, President.
JAMES LUMSDEN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Jan. 11, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Henry Alker, Esq., referee, sold a six-story brick tenement-house and lot situated on the east side of Chrystie-street, 199.3 feet south of Houston-street, the lot being in size 25 by 75, for $1,000 over and above incumbrances amounting to about $15,000, making the total price realized $16,000. The premises were purchased by Theodore Schroff, the defendant in the legal action, but as the sale was made merely for the purpose of perfecting title, the price should not be regarded as a criterion of value, for the property, it was admitted, was worth a higher figure.

LAST WEEKS BUSINESS.

The market during the past week has given evidence of a marked improvement, for not only have the auctions held been more numerous and more largely attended, but business on the street has been more active, and the demand for real estate at private sale is growing stronger. Considerable inquiry is also being made for property to lease, and a good general season is anticipated. It cannot but be noticed, however, that at the public sales, when sales are made, but little if any advance is offered over old prices, and in fact, in many of the legal transactions, when resales have taken place, a slight decline is shown. The market is nevertheless strong, particularly for unimproved lots, which hold their own remarkably, the reduction on general values, if any there may really be, seeming to attach itself to improved property. Considerable inquiry is being made just at this time for West side lots near the proposed Morning-side Park, for cross-street lots far up town between One Hundredth-street 150th-streets, and for Boulevard sites. Fifth-avenue lots and east side realty is for the moment quiet. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 11, amounts to $201,185—a fair result—as against the sum of $66,220, the figures for the week previous, ending with Saturday, Jan. 4. None of the public sales made at the Exchange, however, from any special nature attached to the property sold, call for particular mention.

SALES PROPOSED FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

For this week the auctions projected are, many of them, of importance, and among those to occur particular attention is called to that in charge of Mr. Camp, to-morrow, of Broadway property; to that in charge of Messrs. Muller & Co., on Thursday, also of Broadway property; and to the legal sales to be consummated on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, H. N. Camp, auctioneer, at which, under various Court orders, the entire block of first-class dwellings, located on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenues, will be disposed of, thus presenting a good opportunity for the purchase of a desirable residence, probably at a reasonable cost. The following is a complete list of all the sales to take place during the week, at which the real estate described will be offered:

To-Morrow, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

By Hugh N. Camp, receiver's sale, by order of Supreme Court, under direction of Jarvis Slade, Esq., receiver of the International Fire Insurance Company, at Exchange, the five-story brown-stone building and lot No. 179 Broadway, west side, between Cortland and Dey streets, the lot being in size 25.3 feet front, 25 feet rear, 104 feet deep on the northerly side, and 103 feet on the southerly side, an exceedingly valuable piece of property. The building nearly covers the lot, and the heating and ventilating apparatus, together with gas-fixtures, will be sold with the premises. Also, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Conner, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 517 East Sixteenth-street, north side, 238 feet east of Avenue A, lot 23.9 by 92.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Edward H. Nicoll, Esq., referee, at Exchange, 3 lots, each 25x100.11, on the south side of East One Hundred and Tenth-street, 75 feet west of First-avenue, and 1 lot, same size, in rear of above, on the west side of East One Hundred and Ninth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, S. F. Higgins, Esq., referee, at Exchange, a house and lot—latter 26.9 by 87.5—on the east side of Eldridge-street, 125 feet south of Hester-street, and a house and lot—latter 29.2 by 93.1—on the south side of Hester-street, 58.2 feet west of Allen-street.

By Sheriff, legal sale at City Hall at 12 M., a house and lot on the south side of East Eighty-fifth-street, 180.8 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 18.1 by 102.2.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, at Exchange, three three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots, on Fourth-avenue, north-east corner of East Eighty-fifth-street, corner lot in size 22.2 by 82.2, adjoining lots 20 by 82.2, houses each about 50 feet deep. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Wm. C. Barrett, Esq., referee, one gore lot, 11.10 by 100.8 by 125 by 159.2, on the north side of East Eighty-ninth-street, 125 feet west of Third-avenue; and one gore lot, 83.3 by 100.7, on the south side of East Ninetieth-street, 300 feet west of Third-avenue.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Superior Court, Joseph Meeks, Esq., referee, at Exchange, three two-story frame houses, with brick basements, and lots—latter each 16.8 by 100.9—situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Fifth-street, two of the same 120 feet west of Second-avenue, and the other 201 feet west of the avenue; also, one similar house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.9, on the south side of the same street, above named, 200 feet west of Second-avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, at Exchange, four lots, together forming a plot in size 80 by 102.2, on the south side of East Seventy-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Second-avenue.

By Sheriff, legal sale, at City Hall, one lot, 18.8 by 102.2, with improvements, on the north side of East Seventy-eight-street, 287.2 feet east of Fourth-avenue.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., Supreme Court sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, at Exchange, the valuable property known as No. 373 Broadway, embracing a lot 24.10 by 150, with brick store thereon, situate on the west side of Broadway, between White and Franklin streets, running through to and fronting on Franklin-place. Also, the three two-and-a-half-story frame houses and lots known as Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Sullivan-street, west side, between Broome and Spring streets, the three lots together forming a plot in size 64.10 by 76 by 61.11 by 77.6.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, at Exchange, four Ohio-stone front houses and lots on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, beginning at a point 90 feet east of Madison-av., lots in size each 16.8 by 100.5.

By ——, public auction at Pemberton, Burlington County, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, the following desirable property: One large brick hotel, suitable for a Summer business, containing twenty-five rooms, with three stores, a restaurant and public hall, one large stable, and ice-house and other outbuildings, with four frame tenement-houses, all on plot of land 100 by 330. The location is favorable, being on the line of the New-Jersey Southern, Heightstown and Burlington County Railroad. Particulars concerning terms of sale, &c., can be obtained of J. J. Reao, No. 119 Market-street, Camden, N. J.

Friday, Jan. 17.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, under four separate decrees, Messrs. Geo. L. Ingraham, W. L. Livingston, Thomas H. Landon, and Jacob F. Miller, respectively, referees, at Exchange, four Ohio stone front houses and lots on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, beginning at a point 240 feet east of Madison-avenue. Lots in size each 20 by 100.5

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Messrs. Stephen D. Van Schaick and Stephen H. Olin, referees, at Exchange, the house and lot No. 470 West Thirty-fourth-street, south side, 78 feet east of Tenth-avenue. Lot, 21.6 by 88.

By James M. Miller, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Wm. M. Howland, Esq., referee, at Exchange, the store and lot No. 199 Church-street. Lot, 21.2 by 75.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, at Exchange, five Ohio stone front houses and lots on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, beginning at a point 156.8 feet east of Madison-avenue. Lots in size each 18.8 by 100.5.

By James M. Miller, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, C. H. Phelps, Esq., referee, at Exchange, three houses and lots on the north side of West Forty-third-street, and three houses and lots in rear, on the south side of West Forty-fourth-street, 225 feet west of Tenth-avenue. Lots in size each 25 by 100.5.

The above sale will close the business of the week.

NOTES.

We would call attention to the City real estate offered at private sale and for rental daily through our business columns, as many desirable opportunities for investment are in this way presented, while those who propose making a change the present season, either of residence or of business quarters, will find the information therein contained of value. The following firms and brokers yesterday advertised desirable property for sale and to let: Ogden & Clark, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street; V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue; Isaac Honig, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. G and H, basement; Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-street; W. P. Seymour, No. 171 Broadway; A. P. Smith, No. 12 Pine street, Room No. 7; E. B. Booth, No. 16 Pine-street; Hubert & Pirsson, No. 194 Broadway; Bitter, Hesse & Co., No. 5 Pine-street; H. H. Cammann, No. 25 Pine-street; N. Le Brun, No. 23 Union-square, and C. Myers, No. 26 Second-avenue.

The receipt of J. M. Gibson's *Real Estate Circular* for January, 1873, is acknowledged. The paper is issued by this well-known auctioneer in New-Jersey real estate, from his office, No. 29 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and contains valuable information relating to prices and other facts touching New-Jersey property.

The building prospects for the season in this City are improving, if the list of new projected buildings published on Saturday, may be taken as an indication. The list was a large one, and in it several expensive structures as proposed are noticeable. We are glad also to note an increased activity on the part of the Department in the inspection of unsafe buildings.

Exchange Sale, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 6-story brick tenement h. and l., Chrystie-st., e.s., 199.3 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x75	$16,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 10.

Boulevard and Dyckman-st., centre line, s. w. s. of Sherman av., centre line, 100x200	$6,125
Charlton-st., No. 10, s. s., 105 ft. w. of McDougal-st., 22x86	7,000
Christopher-st., No. 37, n. s., 42.9 ft. w. of Factory-st., 21.4x72	11,100
Front-st., No. 128, s. w. s., 23.4x52.2x23.8x53.10	40,000
25th-st., n. s., 254 ft. w. of 7th av., 21.4x98.9	13,500
38th-st., rear of No. 152, East, being 142 ft. s. of 39th-st.	1,500
54th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	6,500
74th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2	80,000
75th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2	60,000
83d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21.8x102.2	4,100
109th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.11	9,000
111th-st., n. s., 203 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.11; 111th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.11	20,000
113th-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x100.11	10,830
116th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.11	2,850
126th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x99.11	10,850
Madison-av., e. s., 50.8 ft. n. of 74th-st., 50x100	36,000
Avenue A, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 20th-st.	14,100
2d-av., w. s., 73 ft. n. of 6th-st., No. 109, 24x100	23,000
3d-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 64th-st., 20x80	18,000
7th-av., Boulevard, n. w. corner 128th-st., 174.11 x99	22,000
7th-av., e. s., 117.8 ft. s. of 14th-st., 16x100	21,500
Monroe-st., s. s., and Hamilton-st., n. s., being half part of plot No. 619, Rutgers property, and which commences about 224 ft. w. of Market-st., fronting on Monroe-st., 16.10x56	2,500

LEASES.

Carlisle-st., s. s., No. 4, 3 years, per year	$1,200
Greenwich-st., No. 125, 21 years, per year	1,000
Washington-st., No. 262, 5 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST.

For sale, to close an estate, the desirable corner property situated on the NORTH-EAST CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS. A bargain to a prompt purchaser. Terms liberal. M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 72 Cedar-st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

BALL, BLACK & CO. INTENDING TO close up their business the coming Spring, offer their building south-west corner of Broadway and Prince-st. FOR SALE upon advantageous terms.

It is 51 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet on Prince-st.; is THOROUGHLY and ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF, NO WOOD whatever having been used in its construction; it is five stories high, besides an attic, and the ROOF IS IRON; is heated throughout by steam, and has an Otis steam elevator running from the basement to the attic, all the machinery and the boiler being outside of the building under the sidewalk.

It is believed to be one of the most ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIAL, and COMPLETE buildings in the City. For further particulars inquire as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Working-woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots.

The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

FIFTH-AV., 44TH-ST.—WELL-FINISHED magnificently furnished and decorated, full-size dwelling for sale very reasonably. Also, medium-size house, adjoining, unfurnished. V. K. STEPHENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—A PARCEL OF fifty-eight lots for sale, fronting on Broadway and New-av., at Washington Heights, at a low price, and on very easy terms, to close the estate; will be sold in one or two parcels. Apply to the agent, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE in 18th-st., near 2d-av., with modern improvements. Price, $14,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, 2d-av., near 20th-st., cheap, and easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, ADJOINING, on 4th-av., below 23d-st.; very desirable property. Apply to HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FINE farm in Dutchess County, N. Y., containing 200 acres, twenty acres timber land, balance in a high state of cultivation; suitable for a milk or dairy farm; dwelling-house and barn in good condition; five minutes' walk from Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Depot; about two hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad; terms easy. Apply to MILLON A. FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or BENJ. BURROUGHS, on premises, near Brinckerhoffville, N. Y.

MODEL VILLAS AND COTTAGES erected to order at reasonable prices and on easy terms. A few choice suburban lots, carefully selected with regard to healthiness and beauty of location, accessibility, &c., ready for immediate improvement. Plans, specifications, and estimates at shortest notice. HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE acres of land, with substantial house, barns, &c., on Fordham Heights, Westchester County; would be exchanged for a house situated between 42d and 59th sts., 4th and 6th avs. For terms apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE business property, well located, at Elizabeth, N. J., and rented for a term of years, to exchange for property on Long Island, Westchester County, or in the City of New-York. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR house or tenement property, in this City—Farm, fifty acres, with farming implements, &c., on south side Staten Island, near railroad depot; fine water front. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 43½ Lispenard-st.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA, 46x36 and plot of ground 150x350; very desirable; fine water views; for sale cheap; terms easy. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

COTTAGE HOUSE AT ASTORIA, with two lots, for sale cheap; also, land adjoining, 450x110; splendid chance for a gardener. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 179 BROADWAY.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Jarvis Slade, Esq., Receiver of the International Fire Insurance Company.

BROADWAY—The valuable five-story brown-stone building, No. 179 Broadway, west side, between Cortlandt and Dey sts. Lot being 25.3 feet front by 25 feet rear, by 104 feet northerly side, 103 feet southerly side. The valuable heating and ventilating apparatus, with gas fixtures, go with the building.

Maps, terms, and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF JAMES HADWICK, DECEASED.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET—The desirable three-story basement and subcellar high-stoop brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 522 West 42d-st., south side, 278.9 feet west of 10th-av.; dwelling is 19.7 feet front by 45 feet deep, contains modern improvements, has parti-walls, and is leased until May 1, 1873; lot is 19.7 feet by 98.9 feet deep.

For maps and permits apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on CLIFF, CENTRE, AND HOWARD STS.
By order of Trustees of the estate of
JOHN J. PALMER, Deceased.
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

Maps and particulars at A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.'s, No. 77 Cedar-st., and Messrs. Roe & Macklins, Attorneys, No. 128 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ABSOLUTE SALE IN PARTITION—By order of Supreme Court, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers:

THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—Three-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house and lot on south side, west of 2d av.

FIRST-AVENUE—Two lots and frame dwelling-house on west side, north of 58th-st. Maps and particulars at auctioneers', No. 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

FOR RAILROADS, ENGINEERS, LAWYERS, ARCHITECTS, AND COAL COMPANIES,
On the third, fourth, and fifth floors.
In Building Nos. 69, 71, and 73 Broadway,
Corner of Rector-st.

Recently remodeled, containing every convenience, perfectly ventilated and lighted, with a first-class
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
Now ready for occupancy. Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.
AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

NO. 16 JOHN-ST.—TO LET, THE STORE, basement and subcellar in the new building, Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.; heated by steam, and suitable for jewelry, plated-ware, insurance, banking, or similar business. Inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 14 John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties, &c., negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References—G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square; Mulford & Sprague, Hardware, No. 85 Chambers-st., and other leading houses. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MERCHANT TAILORING and Clothing business of CHAS. T. STEVENS, located at Danbury, Conn. Any person acquainted with the business will find this an excellent opportunity for safe investment, as this is an old and well-established business, and will be sold at a low price in consequence of poor health.
CHAS. T. STEVENS.
DANBURY, Dec. 27, 1872.

TO PRACTICAL HATTERS.—$1,000 (one-quarter the cost and value) will buy a hat-store in the best location in the City; $250 cash taken in one day; three years' lease; rent $1,150; to be sold, owner having other business. Apply on premises, S. M. SIMPSON, No. 8 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINTON'S TILES.

Flower Boxes, Hearths, Mantels, and decorations, in great variety, received by GILBERT, ELLIOT & CO., No. 11 Clinton-place, sole agents for Minton & Co.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN
Railway Extension
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone are **more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

7 Per Cent. Gold
First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn, bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
A. S. BAYLIS & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10, 2 P. M., to Jan. 22, 10 A. M.
GARRY PERDON, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1873. By order.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 780 BROADWAY, New-York.—The annual election for directors and inspectors of election of this bank will be held at their banking-house, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO. (CONSOLIDATED.) Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 10th ult., the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

CHAS. L. ANTHONY,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAMUEL F. BARGER,	JAS. H. HOYT,
PHILO C. CALHOUN,	HENRY L. DYER,
H. R. KUNHARDT,	D. T. HOTCHKISS,
E. F. SHEPARD,	HARRY CONRAD.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 7th inst., HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President, ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President, and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY, 17th inst., for the purchase of $200,000 Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.

$100,000 Public Park Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1918.

Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject any proposals not to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE for its sinking fund its mortgage bonds to the amount of $29,030 (twenty-nine thousand and thirty dollars) in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 13th January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

LOST.—$500 REWARD.—A LARGE BROWN ENVELOPE, marked "Foreign Collections," containing notes and drafts for out of town collection, to our order, but without our indorsement, and of no value to any one but ourselves. The above reward will be paid for their return to GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

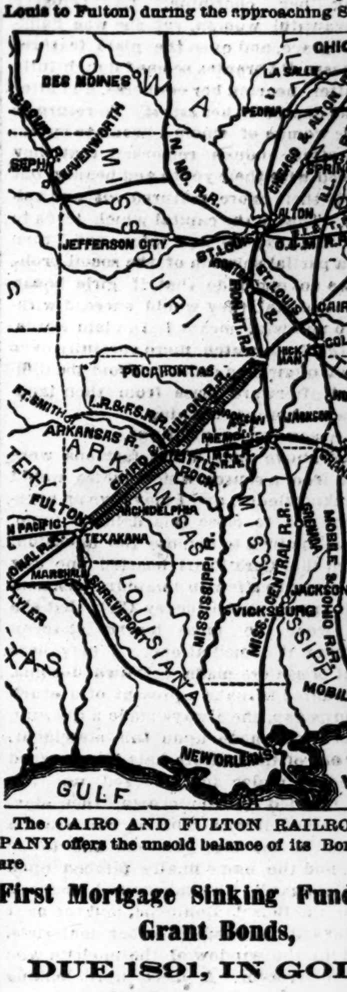
PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
S. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OPENING OF 160 MILES OF THE Cairo & Fulton Railroad.

The LAST RAIL of the Northern Division of the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD was laid on Thursday, Jan. 2. This completes the line between ST. LOUIS and LITTLE ROCK. Trains will run between those cities for business about the 15th January. About 2,000 men are at work on the Southern Division, and the whole line will be in operation (St. Louis to Fulton) during the approaching Summer.



THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY offers the unsold balance of its Bonds. They are

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds,
DUE 1891, IN GOLD.
Interest, 7 Per Cent. Gold, Payable 1st January and 1st July.

The Land Grant of 1,926,400 acres "is one of the most valuable ever made to any road by Congress." Only a limited number of Bonds remain unsold.

Application may be made to

H. G. MARQUAND,
No. 120 Broadway.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.
The Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, The Pennsylvania Company, and The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company. Price, 92½ and interest.

Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
No 27 Pine-st.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, **$20,000** per mile. **Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through a **populous** and **rich agricultural** district from **Oswego** to **Lewiston,** on the **Niagara River,** with branches to **Buffalo** and **Suspension Bridge.** Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines;** is **admirably located** for securing large and profitable **local** and **through business; 45** miles of track already laid; and whole length, **150 miles,** under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
GUARANTEED BY THE
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12½ o'clock:

$28,000 First Mortgage Sevens, due in 1887, of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED ON EACH BOND.

The Winona and St. Peter's Company forms the line of the Chicago and North-western Railroad in the State of Minnesota, is wholly owned and controlled by the latter Company, which pays the interest January and July on these bonds at its office in this City.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WAY, Secretary.

WANTED—$3,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on residence property in Brooklyn, worth $20,000; rental $2,000 per year; good bondsmen. [illegible], No. 301 Madison-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

PORTLAND
AND
OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
Vermont Division.

The Shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Montreal 57 miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this road we recommend as combining profit with absolute safety. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD, OF LONG ISLAND,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(EXTENSION)
FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Pine-st.,

Pamphlets and all particulars upon application.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CHICAGO AND CANADA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Evansville City, Ind.
7 per Ct. Bonds at 82 1-2 and Interest.
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE OF ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 305 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1873.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.
W. R. FLUHARTY, Acting Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 167 BROADWAY, PARMLY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF the Board of Directors, held Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873, Mr. JAMES D. SPARKMAN was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, NO. 234 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets, $8,377,307 13.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 26th Street.

DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January. DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest. Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential.* Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.

The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Gen. B. W. BRICE.....Late Chief Paymaster U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH.....Second Auditor U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY..Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON..Ass't Sec'y United States Treasury.
L. R. TUTTLE..Assistant Treas. of the United States.
New-York City.
WILLIAM C. BRYANT.....The Evening Post.
R. B. GRAVES.....R. B. Graves & Co.
REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D.....Pastor Shiloh Church.
WALTER T. HATCH.....W. T. Hatch & Sons.
SAMUEL HOLMES...Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT.....Seth B. Hunt & Co.
E. A. LAMBERT.....Pres. Craftsmen's Life Ass. Co.
E. P. SMITH.....59 Beaver-st.
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE. Sec. Am. Missionary Association.
Boston.
HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN...Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
J. W. ALVORD, Pres. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 170 8TH-AV., CORNER 17TH-ST.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, on all sums from $5 upwards which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid to depositors ON DEMAND, or if not withdrawn, will be compounded.

Send for Circular.
J. W. ALVORD, President. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 244 8TH-AV.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date from the 1st inst. Interest at Six per Cent. per annum.
NATHANIEL ELLIS, President.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
INTEREST.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum will be credited Jan. 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1873.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Dec 23, 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—An Interest Dividend at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

Money deposited now will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered the INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum. ALSO, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit ONE OR MORE MONTHS next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1873.

INTEREST not withdrawn will be credited as principal from Jan. 1.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Deposits received of any sum from *One to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars.*

Money deposited on or before *Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.*
FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable to depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn draws interest from Jan. 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHRISTOPHER WRAY, plaintiff, against JASON PERRY and CATHARINE FLEET, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 160 Fulton-street, corner Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] December, 1872. S. K. & F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, New-York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the property and effects of the INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 179 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, when all accounts and claims for and against such corporation, and all open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1873.
JARVIS SLADE, Receiver.
WARREN G. BROWN, Attorney for Receiver.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 173 State st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

[illegible] QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, [illegible] New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 7:30 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, Staterooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms [illegible] section, where least motion is felt. [illegible] and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

[illegible] Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. [illegible] to send for friends from the old country [illegible] steerage prepaid certificates, $30, [illegible]

[illegible] booked to or from all parts of America, [illegible]mburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, [illegible]

[illegible] from £1 upward.

[illegible] of plans and other information apply [illegible] Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

[illegible] BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN [ROYAL] MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
[illegible] Jan. 15.	*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
[illegible] Wed'day, Jan. 22.	Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12.
[illegible] Wed'day, Jan. 29.	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

[illegible] following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

[illegible] tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage ..... $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, THOMSON	Wed'day, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE	Wed'day, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON	Wed'day, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.... Saturday, Jan. 18, at 8 A. M.

[illegible] steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage	$75 and $65, currency
[illegible]	$29, currency

[illegible] steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or [illegible]

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

[illegible] further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

[illegible] DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

[illegible] vessels on this favorite route for the [illegible] will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAU	Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin ..... $125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Jan. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Jan. 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN	Wed'day, Jan. 8
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER	Wed'day, Jan. 29

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

B. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

EUROPA ... Wed., Jan. 15	INDIA ... Sat., Jan. 25
ANGLIA ... Sat., Jan. 18	CALIFORNIA ... Sat. Feb. 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE	Jan. 15, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN	Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE	Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Feb. 12, at —.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Feb. 19, at —.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day preceding.

Jan. 20, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock [illegible] Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama [illegible] steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. ——, [illegible] Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San [illegible] also connecting for all Central American [illegible] ports. Departures of 10th and 20th [illegible] with the Company's steamer [illegible] at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and [illegible]

[illegible] COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. [illegible] Japan and China. For rates of passage, [illegible] all further information apply at Company's [illegible] the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Through passengers to San Francisco by RISING STAR, Jan. 20, will remain [illegible] Panama.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y.

[illegible] STATES MAIL LINE. MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:

[illegible] CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, on the 15th, 3 A. M., for Kingston, Savanilla, Santa Martha and Carthagena.

[illegible] THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 19th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello and Laguayra.

For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 86 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d [illegible]

[illegible], Capt. WEIR	Jan. 23, '73
[illegible], Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM	March 23

[illegible] steamers sail on schedule time, and [illegible] Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio [illegible] going and returning. For engagements [illegible] of passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN	2,500 tons
PEMBROKE	2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN	3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin	55 currency
Steerage	30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD	Jan. 14
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL	Jan. 16
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL	Jan. 18

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur. Jan. 9

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday... Jan. 23

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Jan. 11

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...... Sat., Jan. 18

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) Thu's'y, Jan. 23

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Thurs. Jan. 30

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 8th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID W. MANWARING, Jr., of the town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUCKNAM and JAMES A. WOTTON, JR., bankrupts, in bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William H. Bucknam and James A. Wotton, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE AMERICAN PLATE GLASS AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, a Corporation, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the said Corporation, of the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, which has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of State S. Morris, No. 1 Montgomery-street, one of the registers in bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
By JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENIS LYONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Denis Lyons, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1872. JOHN H. GAFNEY, Assignee.

ja6-law3wM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & SEAMAN.

JOHN H. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of NEILSON & GUILD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES H. NEILSON,
FREDERICK A. GUILD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1873.

DIVIDENDS.

33rd DIVIDEND.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY
Fire Insurance Co.

OFFICES { Corner Broadway and 1st-st., Brooklyn. No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn. No. 151 Broadway, New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1873, after paying all losses, including Boston	208,960 99
ASSETS	$458,960 99

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston, Dec. 30, 1872, it was

Voted, That a Dividend of Four per Cent. be and the same is hereby declared, payable in STOCK, on the

27TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

to holders of stock at the close of business on the 2d day of January, 1873.

Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Treasurer be authorized to issue scrip for fractional portions of shares, exchangeable for a share of stock whenever the said fractions shall be presented in multiples of $100, said fractional scrip bearing no dividend or interest until consolidated and stock issued therefor.

Voted, That the transfer-books of the Company be closed from the 2d day of January until the 27th day of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND,

STUYVESANT

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

SIX PER CENT.,

payable on demand, at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.

Capital	$200,000
Assets, Jan. 1, 1873	529,872
Liabilities	35,357

This Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.) NEW-YORK, JAN. 8, 1873.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th of this month.

Also, an extra interest, being in addition, and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.

WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. upon the stock of this Company, payable at its agency, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1873, to stockholders registered at the close of business Jan. 25.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 25, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 17.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company, have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York, on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Feb. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1873, free of all tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, President.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN,
Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan 20, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 9:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Camden, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 7, 8:10, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5:20, 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:10, 10:14 A. M., 12:34 P. M., daily, 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M., 10:12 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:10, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:10, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlottsburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.

* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.

† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows: (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley trains.

12:30 P. M.—Jamaica Accommodation.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express-trains.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway trains.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER RESort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.

C. BANTA, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS.

A set of double, of English weight and style, made to order, for a landau or heavy carriage; also, a set each of single and double for brougham; all new and of best quality. For sale at No. 158 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.

American Plan, with Elevators.

Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, SOUTHern exposure, to rent with board to gentleman and wife, or two gents; no other boarders; terms moderate; references given and required. Apply on premises No. 336 West 32d-st.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, an entire second floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished; will rent together or separately; house and table first class.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished room on second floor with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 42 EAST 9TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, single or en suite; references.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with unexceptionable board. References exchanged.

ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE room to let, with or without board; references exchanged. No. 153 East 34th-st.

TO LET—A NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM, with fire and gas, suitable for one or two persons; rent low. No. 91 2d-st.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH-ST.—TO LET, TO gentlemen, without board, nicely furnished apartments.

NO. 29 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—A large room on parlor floor, suitable for a doctor's office; also, furnished rooms for gentlemen.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. EHNINGER'S SALE,

previous to his departure for Europe.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF

ART OF

J. W. EHNINGER, N. A.,

will be sold by auction, at the

SOMERVILLE GALLERY,

on Friday evening, 17th January.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE

RAILROAD PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and other defendants, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court, at the said above-mentioned November term thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at SALISBURY, ON SATURDAY, THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR CASH, ALL THE FRANCHISE, ROAD, ROAD-BED, ROLLING STOCK, AND PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION BELONGING TO THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment, if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury, to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed, and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is

About	$4,000,000
The floating debt	350,000
Upon the road is a first mortgage of	1,460,000

For any further information address the Commissioners,

B. S. GAITHER,
at Morganton, N. C.
MARCUS ERWIN,
at Asheville, N. C.

JAN. 4, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x53; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good-will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis: which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell, at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.

PHILIP C. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer—Sales-room, 79 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rose-wood piano-forte, &c., the property of a private family declining housekeeping. TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, at No. 157 West 20th-st., consisting of superb parlor furniture, in satin, magnificent rose-wood piano-forte, pier and oval mirrors, lace curtains, easy chairs and lounges, rose-wood etageres, centre and side tables, elegant bronze clocks, velvet and Brussels carpets, hall-stands, very rich chamber suites in rose-wood and walnut, pure hair mattresses, pillows, blankets, extension-table, buffet, sewing-machine, china-ware, silver-ware, &c., &c. Sale positive. The whole in excellent order, having only been in use a few months.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 15, at 4 o'clock, a miscellaneous collection of books, many of them new, and some scientific works. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock, a private collection of oil paintings, the productions of distinguished European artists; also, a variety of chromos, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 13, at 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia oranges, ex Wyoming; boxes Palermo lemons, and barrels Jamaica oranges.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
and LAST WEEK of
RICHARD III.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

SPECIAL.—On MONDAY next, Jan. 20, Mr. BOOTH will appear, for the first time in six years, as LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS in John Howard Payne's Tragedy of BRUTUS; or, THE FALL OF TARQUIN, which will be produced after many weeks of careful and elaborate preparation.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

SECURED SEATS 50 CENTS and $1 EXTRA.

THIS (Monday) and every EVENING, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, Production of a Grand Comic Spectacular Legend entitled ALHAMBRA.

Splendid Scenery, Gorgeous Costumes, Novel Effects, Properties, &c. Special engagement and first appearance of Misses Pauline Markham, Olive Ortiz, Jennie Satterlie, Grace Rawlinson, Laura Fay, Marion Fiske, Purcell, Shirley, &c.; Messrs. Leon, Kelly, Neil Warner, H. T. Allen, C. H. McManus, Harry Hotto, E. K. Collier, G. Dunbar, and a host of others.

ALHAMBRA. THREE GRAND BALLETS.

THE FAMOUS MARTIN FAMILY.

The Lauri Troupe, Courtwright and Gilbert.

Morris's Mystic Changes, Kelly and Leon.

Glee Quartet, and One Hundred other Specialties.

Burlesque, Pantomime, Novelties.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH ..... Manager

MONDAY EVENING, Jan 13, 1873, and until further notice, the grand spectacular romantic drama, in three acts, entitled the

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,

written by Mr. JOSEPH C. FOSTER, and presented with all the original music, magnificent effects, and the powerfully illustrated tableaux that characterized its representation at the Grand Opera-house.

Reappearance of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, assisted by this very efficient company. Splendid marches, tournaments, dances, ballet divertisement, combats, choruses, &c., &c. Preceded by the comedy of SLASHER AND CRASHER. Grand sacred German concert every Sunday evening. Will shortly be produced, the popular drama of BUFFALO BILL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL,

Under the usual management,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

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COTERIE.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1873.
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THOMAS J. NEALIS, } Secretaries.
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In aid of the

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"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object: the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

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AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF English literature, mathematics, &c., desires an engagement; City references. Address HENRY, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

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Sole Lessee and Manager... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST WEEK
of
ROUND THE CLOCK. ROUND THE CLOCK.
ROUND THE CLOCK.
ROUND THE CLOCK. ROUND THE CLOCK.

This great local sensation, which so abounds with realistic effects, is the source of continued merriment throughout, and represented by the renowned "Star" Company, including:

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, and THE GIRARD BROTHERS!

Will positively be withdrawn after next Saturday evening. The great Oriental spectacle,

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES,

to be produced on MONDAY, the 20th.

*** LAST MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

DALY'S NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY... Sole Lessee and Manager.

The regular season, so abruptly interrupted by the destruction of Mr. Daly's Theatre on 24th-st., will be resumed

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1873,

with the production of a brilliant original Parisian sensation entitled

ALIXE.

*** The box-sheet will not be open until WEDNESDAY MORNING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, in consequence of a delay in printing the diagram of the house.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor ..... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager ..... Mr. A. M. PALMER

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8. Saturday Matinée begins at 1½.

SECOND WEEK
and
GREAT SUCCESS
of Mr. Brougham's intensely thrilling drama,
ATHERLEY COURT,
produced with a STRONG CAST and with the most
THOROUGHLY ARTISTIC SCENERY EVER
PUT ON AN AMERICAN STAGE
EVERY SCENE A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

Seats secured for either the Evening or Saturday Matinée performances six days in advance.

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Proprietor and Manager.. Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
until further notice
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear in his extraordinary impersonation of
BROTHER SAM.

Beautiful Scenery and Appointments.

The cast includes Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss ROSE COGHLAN.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18,
At 1½ P. M.
BROTHER SAM MATINEE.
SAM. MATINEE. SAM.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, JAN. 13.

AFTERNOON AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
First time of Mr.	First night of Mlle.
M. W. FISKE	MARIETTA RAVEL
in the	in her
SENSATIONAL	SENSATIONAL
Drama of	Drama of
POISON.	JARTINE.

Miss WEBER, Miss HOWITT, Miss GRATTON, Miss DE FORREST, Mrs. VAN DEREN, Messrs. KEENE, MESTAYER, WALLACE, SHELDON, and CONNER will appear.

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NO. 201 BOWERY.

THE WONDERFUL VICTORELLI BROTHERS, HENRY, OSCAR, AND LITTLE VICTOR. MISS ANNIE BRADDON, Sensational Songstress. JOHNNY WILLIAMS, Lancashire Clog Dancer. NEW BURLESQUE, AROUND THE BLOCK. TONY PASTOR'S TROUPE OF STARS. MATINEES TUESDAY and SATURDAY AT 2½. Ladies admitted free on FRIDAY EVENINGS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING,
LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS,
THE MOST SUPERB
BALLET SPECTACLE ever placed on the STAGE.
LEO AND LOTOS.

MUSIC, DANCING, SINGING, COSTUMES, VARIETIES. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan 13,

FIRST APPEARANCE of the great CONVERSE.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.

Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at

THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS

OF

FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.,

will sing at

STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.
THE ORIGINAL COMPANY

has been

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

by

IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS.

MANY NEW AND TOUCHING SONGS

have also been added to those formerly sung.

The concert will surpass both in

VARIETY AND POWER

those which were received with such

UNIVERSAL FAVOR AND ENTHUSIASM

a year ago.

THESE STUDENTS ARE ENDEAVORING TO INCREASE THE

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

of last year to

SEVENTY THOUSAND.

This sum will pay for the

NEW SITE OF TWENTY-FIVE ACRES,

and complete

JUBILEE HALL.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

Sale of tickets will begin THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at Steinway Hall; at the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at the Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st. Doors open at 7. Concert will begin at 8 o'clock.

This concert will be repeated WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Tickets for sale at Swayne's book-store.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE D'ADIEU.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE D'ADIEU TODAY. STEINWAY HALL, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON at 2. RUBINSTEIN'S LAST APPEARANCE in New-York. The most attractive and popular programme yet offered to the New-York public. RUBINSTEIN will play fourteen pieces.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $2, at box-office, Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 113 Broadway.

CERCLE FRANCAIS HARMONIE.

ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY-DRESS BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, JAN. 13, 1873.

Tickets and boxes at Rullmann's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES. —No. 8. Steinway Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. The Poet and Journalist,

COL. JOHN HAY.

Subject—*The Heroic Age in Washington.* Tickets, 50 and 75 cents, at the hall, Library, and Schirmer's. Jan 20—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. A new subject. Jan. 27—John B. Gough. A new subject.

MISS JULIA GAYLORD, MR. W. H. BAIRD, and Mr. A. L. MORA appear at the Y. M. C. A. Reception, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., THIS EVENING.

Membership ticket admits gentleman and ladies.

COL. JOHN HAY, TO-NIGHT, STEINWAY HALL; tickets, 50 cents and 75 cents. Jan. 20—BEECHER. Jan. 27—GOUGH.

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NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

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LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH TO-NIGHT at 8, at Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S ROOMS, No. 1,288 Broadway. Ladies especially invited. New class forming.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HOLIDAYS!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during the HOLIDAYS. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices extremely low for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased.

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First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 135 4th-av.)

MR. ALFRED BLUME, FOR MANY years successfully engaged in Germany and Italy as teacher of singing, has just arrived from Florence, and is about to commence a course of vocal tuition; singing lessons in English, Italian, German, French, and Spanish. Apply to EDWARD SCHUBERT & CO., No. 23 Union-square.

ORGANS FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE two bank church organ, two stops on the pedals, extended and reversed action; also, two small organs, suitable for church, Sabbath-school, or parlor. Inquire at the factory of L. U. STUART, No. 134 West 35th-st.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

WANTED—SOME PUPILS FOR THE PIano, by a young lady of considerable experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, care of Mr. Chas. Pond, No. 39 Union-square.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ITALIAN GOSSIP.

Work for Parliament—The Public and the Conventual Question—Life in the Metropolis—Art Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1872.

Of political news there is not much just now of first-rate interest. Parliament is doing up some odds and ends of work, and getting ready for the Christmas vacation. After the coming together again in January, the questions of major importance on the docket are to be discussed. The leading journals are busy setting public sentiment, whether in or out of Parliament, right on matters of immediate concern, and the organs of the Clerical party are pulling with all their might in the opposite direction. Of course the leading question of the hour continues to be the plan proposed for making an end of the monkish fraternities; or the removal of the last stone and heap of rubbish left of the destroyed edifice of the temporal power. Up to this time the greatest marvel is that this structure, which has stood a thousand years, has fallen in almost a single mass to the ground with so slight a jar.

THE PUBLIC AND THE PRIESTS.

Public opinion, which finds expression in newspaper writing, is pronouncing itself with more and more decision against the reservations in the Convent bill in favor of the houses which are residences of the Generals of Orders. The project as presented by the Ministers, which has been for some time under examination in Committee, is about to pass into the hands of a special Parliamentary Commission. The Cabinet, so far, has held pretty firmly to its conservative scheme, but will, it is thought, grow more elastic as the opposition increases. It would be a pity if this measure should fall to the ground by a defeat of the Ministry, and the settlement of the question indefinitely postponed. It has taken two years to get ready the present bill, and a year or more would be necessary to digest a new scheme, and engineer it through Parliamentary Committees and discussions into a law.

METROPOLITAN LIFE.

Usually, at this date, the hotels of Rome are running over with foreign visitors. The greater part of the furnished apartments are taken, the stable-keepers have made their arrangements for the use of their best carriages, and the shop-keepers who sell mosaics and jewelry, and a thousand little articles of fine taste, are smiling with contentment, on account of their numerous customers. Of bankers and money-changers, who keep watch and ward over travelers, it is not necessary to speak. Their counter is the weather-register of every movement of the wayfarer's sun and wind; and, although not a meagre list, as yet they are not able to make out a lengthened one. Indeed, Rome has not yet one-half the number of visitors commonly here at this season. What may follow later we must wait to see, and with interested parties hope is still indulged. But the cause of the sudden falling off is the subject of constant inquiry, and it is not difficult to find it out. During the Autumn exaggerated reports of the sanitary condition of Rome have appeared in English and other papers, and the undue importance given to the little flurry made by the Ministry about the meditated Colosseum meeting has kept some imperfectly informed people away. In addition, an impression very generally exists that the cost of living here has reached the standard of the most expensive cities, and gone quite beyond reasonable limits. It is true that the hot season this year produced an unusual number of fever patients, but the cases were mostly among the laboring classes, greatly increased on account of work now going on, and crowded together in masses without proper regard to food and shelter. The hospitals were running over with these poor victims of the bad night air. But very few foreigners were exposed, for the reason that they were not here, and had they been, would have been well lodged. As far as one can learn, Rome is now as free from malignant distempers as it commonly is at this season. Among the resident population the number of births is beginning to exceed the number of deaths, which for some time has been an exceptional condition. The argument of a medical journal that the reason of the unhealthiness of Rome is the breaking up of so much of the ground for building and other excavations, is all of the fancy. There is not enough breaking up of the surface for any such purpose for a flea to stumble over. It is true enough that this old grave-yard of empire has hardly a rood of earth which is not composed of disintegrated organic matters; but the flesh and bones of the old Romans exhaled their noxious gases long ago. What the city needs is a better system of drainage and some hundreds of stench-traps, and the turning to account for purification of the ocean of water running to waste. If the report of a veteran sentinel is worth anything, it is given in the sense of reassuring those who wish to come here. Immunity from the fevers peculiar to this locality can be had by regarding those rules of health which persons of robust or frail constitutions must pay respect to wherever they happen to be. The reason for the momentary falling-off of visitors is found by the friends of the old system in the fact that there are no more shows in St. Peter's, and a good many there are who listen to the argument. But Rome, without its crimson ecclesiastical display, is as interesting as ever to all who have any taste for whatever is lifted above the level of theatrical amusements. The historic sites and symbols are here, and the galleries and studios have still their treasures of ancient and modern art.

NEW WARES.

Speaking of art, reminds one that the multiplication of depositories for the sale of minute and elegant objects of ornament for the person, has been so rapid and extensive at Rome within a year or two, as to give to some of the streets the lustre of those of Paris. Besides ornaments of inlaid work, a good deal of jewelry of gold and precious stones is sold here, and the shops for its sale are fitted up with much taste. Ingenuity in design is exercised to the utmost, and in addition to all the aid that modern skill can lend, Etruscan tombs, Roman ruins, and depositories of Pompeian and Byzantine antiquities are ransacked to find some novel or original device. The value of design, as a careful and almost learned study, is every day brought home to us by what we see. Design open to us a world which has no beginning nor end, so inexhaustible are the resources of the inventive faculty. Are we giving as much attention to it in America as a branch of instruction, systematically carried on, as its importance, in connection with the finer kinds of manufactured production, demands?

ART NEWS.

Jumping from the subject of ornamental design to strictly fine art, a word should now and then be said of what is doing among our artists here. The painters, as well as the sculptors, are generally not without something to do. Indeed, those with recognized talent find a ready sale for their works. Mr. Charles Dix, whose health is now so good as to make it a pleasure once more to work, is painting his coast scenes with the spirit and feeling which those painters put into their pictures who keep close to nature, and follow with affectionate sympathy her changing moods. We think we see in Mr. Dix's pictures more and more truth of tone, a maturity of artistic sentiment. Much is expected of an artist who has enjoyed many advantages, and the many friends of this still youthful painter are not disappointed. In addition to those for some time resident, several other American sculptors have lately come to establish themselves here; among them Mr. Howard Millmore, of Boston. Mr. Millmore brings with him commissions of the value of one hundred thousand dollars, the principal of which is that for the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument to be raised on Boston Common. The work is of sufficient extent to keep the artist employed for two or three years. The committee of the New-England metropolis have been extremely happy in the choice of their design, and in the hands of an artist of such fine intelligence the execution should be worthy of that centre of taste and culture. Mr. Story has returned to Rome after a longer season than usual passed in England. Land has been bought and this artist is preparing to build a house which will be large enough to furnish accommodations both for a residence and sculptor's studio.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Emerson has not set off for Egypt quite so soon as he proposed, but is still the guest of the Baron von Hoffman, at the Villa Mattei, near the Colosseum. The Baroness, formerly Miss Ward, of Boston, is an old acquaintance of the poet, and, with many social demands, life in Rome is made for the time very pleasant. After several weeks of bad weather the sun shines out of a clear sky and the air has the mildness of May. We are able to sit with our windows open, and movement out of doors is extremely agreeable. The fruit on the orange trees is turning golden in the sun, and laughs cheerfully at us from the deep green leaves massed along the garden walls. The fruit of this year is already in the market, and the new wine will begin to be drank at Christmas. The bells are now ringing the *Novena* of that joyous season, and the shop-windows are full of the sugar-symbols of sacred recognitions.

ANGEIRCO.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Meeting at St. Bartholomew's Church—Address by Bishop Hare, of Niobrara.

At the close of the service, last evening, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison-avenue, addresses were delivered in the interest of the Indian Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. There was a large and influential congregation present. The Indian Commission, which is charged by General Convention and the Board of Missions with the oversight and direction of the missions to the Indians, and the nomination to the Government of agents for certain tribes placed under the training of the Church, is composed of fifty clergymen and laymen, selected from different parts of the country. The Commission acts in connection with and under the general direction of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions, and its duties are delegated to an Executive Committee, with an office at the Mission Rooms in New-York. The Indian tribes, for whose welfare and moral and religious training the Church has consented to become responsible, belong mostly to the Sioux or Dakota nation, the most formidable of the North-western savages, and believed to number between thirty and forty thousand souls. The missions to these Indians are limited at present to the Santee and Yankton reservations on the Missouri River, near the boundary line which separates Nebraska and Dakota; the Santees being in Nebraska, and the Yanktons twenty-five miles above, on the opposite or east bank of the Missouri, in Dakota. Immediately across the river from the Yanktons are the Poncas, a tribe long hostile to the Sioux, but for many years friendly to the whites, and gathered upon a reservation on the west bank of the river, within the boundaries of the new Indian Territory of the North-west, to which the Church has given the name of Niobrara.

Right Rev. Dr. Hare, who was consecrated at Philadelphia last Thursday Bishop of Niobrara, was the first to address the meeting. At the commencement, he spoke of the manner in which the Church seemed to have been fettered in its missionary efforts, and described a city in China of a million of inhabitants without a single Christian missionary within its gates. While Bishop Hare was in that country, calls for men had been sent forth, but men had not come. And he had asked, Is this the ideal Church, which sits with hands folded until a man offers himself for this work? Why not rather go itself and bring the men out? Feeling that deep conviction, he would have the Church go into every seminary and training institution in the land, and say to these men, It is not your business to choose where you will go. It is the Church's business to come and take you, and tell you where to go. So, when the House of Bishops made it known that they had fixed upon the speaker to go as missionary Bishop to the Indians of the far West and North-west, he obeyed, and was about to go. In times past, Bishop Hare said, it had been his privilege to visit that territory. An army officer once expressed to him exceeding great skepticism about anything being done for the amelioration of the Indians; and he actually remarked that the only way to deal with them was to treat them like dogs. That was no doubt practically carried out in the West. White men would shoot a solitary squaw just for the sport. Worse than that. Bishop Hare had read in two papers of St. Paul, Minn., the *Pioneer* and the *Free Press*, an advertisement offering a reward of $250 to any man who would take to the Adjutant General's camp the scalp of a Sioux Indian. He remembered, also, meeting in Jersey City an old school-mate who had been offered the right of provisioning a certain Indian district. Some men had then approached him and told him he could make a great deal out of such a contract. How? Why a man would drive a herd of cattle into an Indian reservation—when the Indians were away—and then drive them out again. And he would keep on repeating the trick with the same cattle. The corruption that existed in this respect ought to make the people rise up and protest against it, and give the Government no peace until the whole thing, like a hideous nightmare, was driven away. Dr. Hare related several incidents showing how impressionable the Indians are, and that they can be Christianized when once their nature is understood.

The Bishop of Minnesota next briefly addressed the meeting. He said that among many of the tribes Christianity was making rapid progress. He described some of the enormities practiced on the Indians by the whites, and said that, though he had traveled over thousands of miles of Indian territory, he never knew of an instance where the Indian was the first to violate his faith pledged to the Government. He had the testimony of many officers that this statement was universally true. Let no one doubt that these men were capable of being civilized; at the same time it must not be forgotten that there was a war of savage hate raging at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Red Cloud had come to New-York, had been received in public, and promises were made to him which had never been kept, and he now says that the white men are liars. There had been a massacre there, ill will was stirred up. Bishop Hare was going on no holiday service, for those Indians were the worst men on earth to make Christians of. The speaker asked for him the sympathy and the prayers of the congregation at the close. Before the benediction was pronounced a collection in aid of the mission was taken up.

Sermon to Young Women.

A large congregation was present on Sunday evening at the Twenty-fifth-street Baptist Church, near Eighth-avenue, to hear the pastor, Rev. Dr. Dowling, deliver one of his annual discourses to the young. His text was Psalm xlv., tenth verse, "Hearken, O daughter, and consider, and incline thine ear." The subject was "The importance of early piety to woman." This was argued: First, from the influence she is destined to yield. Who can estimate the importance or the extent of that influence? The Doctor then proceeded to illustrate the influence of woman in the various relations she is called to sustain, as a daughter, sister, wife, mother, and particularly as an educator. This influence, whether voluntary or involuntary, is unavoidable and certain. It must be exerted, whether she will or no. If evil, it may not always be a positive influence, consisting in direct efforts to corrupt or to destroy, it may be only the negative, but powerful influence resulting from a worldly, gay, or frivolous example. The very fact, for instance, that religion is neglected by a loving mother or sister, although not a word may be uttered against it, will exert a pernicious, and perhaps fatal influence upon that son or brother whom they love so dearly, and cause in after life bitter tears of anguish and regret. The silent influence, on the one hand, of a prayerless, and on the other, of a prayerful mother, on a family of children, through all their subsequent life, was most touchingly illustrated. In speaking of the influence of a pious sister upon an irreligious brother, the following incident was related: A young minister was on examination before an ecclesiastical council for ordination. In relating his Christian experience and call to the ministry, the question was put to him by a member of the Council, what it was that first led him to see himself a sinner, and to feel his need of a Savior? When he made the simple reply, as his own eyes moistened, "A sister's tears." He then went on to tell how thoughtless, wicked, and profane he had been, and how he had striven to embrace infidel sentiments; and how his pious sister would plead with him, and try to convince him of the truth of the Bible, and he would argue her down. The sister would not yield, and he thought he had gained the victory. She brought in her minister to present to him the evidences of inspiration, but the young would-be infidel argued with him also, and thought he had vanquished the minister in argument. The sister then betook herself to silence and to prayer. The brother was angry, sought an argument with her again, spoke bitterly of her Bible, her Savior and her religion. The sister made no reply, but burst into tears, and, said the young minister, those tears of my darling sister reached my heart and melted it. I then saw myself a sinner, and fled to Christ for mercy and for help. Tears ran down the cheeks of the young man as he told this story of a pious sister's love. All hearts in that assembly were melted, and the minister who gave the charge, on the following day, in alluding to the circumstance, was so affected that his utterance was choked, as he spoke of this example of the power of a godly sister's tears. In alluding to the influence of woman as an educator, the preacher sketched the history and described the wonderful and world-wide influence of that remarkable Christian woman, Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. The second reason to show the importance of early piety to woman, was the temptations and trials she will be called to encounter. These were graphically and impressively sketched. Temptations from the love of finery and display; temptations from conformity to fashionable folly and dissipation; temptations from the diabolical arts of the spoiler of female innocence; temptations from pernicious reading; temptations from the enticements and persuasions of ungodly relatives or associates. The third argument to enforce the importance of early piety to woman, the trials she will be called to endure in the journey of life, and the need of the religion of the Gospel to comfort and sustain. And the fourth reason was the infinite importance of religion to her own personal salvation.

TURF NOTES.

Arrangements for the Coming Season—Movements of Turfmen.

Mr. M. H. Sanford, the well-known turfman of this City, has purchased imported Glenelg from Mr. Belmont. Glenelg will be seven years old this Spring, and was a race-horse in every sense of the word. Mr. Sanford has purchased him to stand at his farm in Kentucky. Mr. Sanford also purchased from Mr. Belmont the brood-mare Ulrica, by Lexington, out of imp. Emelia by Young Emilius; and Finesse, by Lexington out of imp. Filligree by Stockwell. The price paid for the stallion and mares is stated to be $15,000.

The Dixie Stake for 1874, to be run over the course of the Maryland Jockey Club, was closed with sixty-seven entries, making the stake a very valuable one. It was expected that there would have been over a hundred nominations, but sixty-seven is a large number, and "will do."

George Treat, of California, had entered his horse, Thad Stevens, by Langford, out of Mary Chilton, by imp. Glencoe, in the $20,000 purse, four-mile heats, at New-Orleans, but as that purse has been withdrawn in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Louisiana, he will be disappointed. The interest in this race had extended all over the country, and it is to be regretted that the troubles in Louisiana necessitated the withdrawal of the purse.

The annual meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association was held on the 4th inst., and the report of the Treasurer showed that the Association was in a flourishing condition. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: W. H. Johnson, President; Gen. W. G. Harding, Van Kirkman, and Archer Cheatham, Vice-Presidents; Samuel F. Murphy, Treasurer; Frank Bissicks, Secretary.

The chestnut gelding Bob Sheron, full brother to Helmbold, died a few days since of the epizoötic. His last appearance on the turf was at Barnwell, S. C., in November. He was owned by Major T. G. Bacon.

The regular annual meeting of the Board of Appeals of the National Association for the Improvement of the Trotting Turf will be held on Wednesday next, 14th inst., at Providence, R. I. Associations desirous of joining the National family should make their applications at this meeting in order to enjoy the benefits for the season of 1873.

Flora Temple is again in foal to imported Leamington, and Mr. Welch has fond anticipations of the coming foal, which he hopes will be a colt. Her last foal by the same horse was a filly.

The chestnut horse Mozart, by imported Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington, has gone stone blind, and has been withdrawn from the turf. He will be used henceforth for breeding purposes.

The Spring meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club promises to be a brilliant success. Several stables are now on their way to that place, and several horses of note will take part in the proceedings, among them Flush, Nashville, Hopeful, Pariee, Midnight, Chief Engineer, Joe Johnson, Vandalite, and others.

The promising young stallion Harry of the West, by Lexington, out of Laura, by Leviathan, died Dec. 9. He was the property of Mr. Wm. H. Cottrill, the well-known turfman of Mobile, Ala., and stood last season at the farm of A. C. Franklin, near Gallatin, Tenn., where he died.

The American Jockey Club announces the opening of four stakes which are to close on March 1. The first is the Hunter Stakes for three-year old fillies, to be run at the Fall meeting of 1874, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added, a mile and three-quarters. The second is the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared, a mile and a quarter; the race to be run at the coming Spring meeting; $500 is added to this stake by the Jockey Club. The third is the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, two miles, $100 each, half forfeit, and $20 if declared by 20th May, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. The weights are to be published on May 1, and winners after the publication of weights, of $1,000, to carry five pounds; of $2,000, seven pounds extra. The race to be run on the second day of the coming Spring meeting. The fourth stake is the Westchester Cup, for all ages, two and a quarter miles, $50 each, half forfeit, and $1,500 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner of any single race amounting to $2,000 to carry three pounds; of $3,000, seven pounds; of $4,000, ten pounds extra. The race to be run on the third day of the Spring Meeting. All these stakes are popular, and will doubtless receive numerous entries. In the Westchester Cup we shall no doubt have Harry Bassett and Monarchist, with other good ones to make a grand and exciting race.

There are five stakes of the Maryland Jockey Club for the first Spring meeting in May, which are to close on Feb. 1. These are the Preakness Stakes for three-year olds, a mile and a half; the Handicap Stakes for four-year olds, mile heats; the Chesapeake Stakes for three-year old fillies, a mile and a quarter; the Pimlico Stakes for all ages, two-mile heats, and the Grand Steeple-chase Post Stakes. Nominations to these stakes should be addressed to J. D. Ferguson, Secretary Maryland Jockey Club, No. 35 St. Paul-street, Baltimore.

It is said that Mr. Sannatyne will take his fine steeplechaser Milesian to England this Spring, and no doubt he will receive a generous welcome from the turfmen of "Merrie England."

Union Meeting at the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church.

The union meeting at Madison-square Presbyterian Church, last night, was largely attended by members of churches of different denominations throughout the country. Mr. Wm. E. Dodge presided. Dr. Schaff gave an account of his trip to Europe, last Summer, and of its results. He stated that he had extended invitations to many of the representatives of churches in the different countries which he had visited, to attend the Evangelical Alliance to be held in this City the coming Summer, and that in the majority of instances favorable responses had been received. Among the distinguished theologians and speakers who will be present are Dr. Guthrie, leader of the Free Church in Scotland; Dr. Monode, of France, and Père Hyacinthe. Count Von Bernstorff, Secretary of the German Legation, spoke concerning the feeling in Germany toward the Evangelical Alliance and of the support which will be given to it in that country. He also alluded to the sentiment of the churches in Spain, of which he was cognizant. Rev. Dr. Hurst, of the Drew Theological Seminary, also spoke at length concerning the good effects of an interchange of words and experiences which will naturally occur at the meeting of the delegates of different churches in this City the ensuing Summer.

The New Brooklyn Charter—A Draft Proposed.

The Special Committee appointed by the Committee of One Hundred, a few weeks ago, to prepare a new city charter for Brooklyn, will report to the Committee of One Hundred, at the Academy of Music, this evening, and the instrument they have drawn up, if approved, will be submitted to the Legislature at an early day. The abrogation of the Municipal Commissions and the appointment by the Mayor, with the consent of the City Council, of one responsible head for each department. The Street, Water, and Sewer Department to be consolidated into one. The office of Supervisor to be merged into that of Alderman, and the salary of the latter to be increased to $2,000 per annum. The Aldermen to be elected every year, and the City limits to take in the entire County, each of the five County towns to constitute a new Ward. By this arrangement it is thought that the expense of the City Government will be less, and the taxes in Brooklyn reduced proportionately, while there will be less conflict in the administration of the Municipal affairs. The Committee will consider the report of their subcommittee this evening, and make such amendments as may be deemed advisable, and the instrument thus prepared will be submitted to the Legislature at an early day.

Unsuccessful Efforts to Nominate a Senator in Missouri.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus was held in Jefferson City last night, and after eight unsuccessful ballots adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday. On the eighth ballot the vote stood as follows: Blair, 24; Phelps, 27; Bery, 20; Anderson, 12; Napton, 6; West, 7; Rollins, 4; Reynolds, Edwards, and Coleman each received one vote. Sixty votes are the number necessary for a choice.

THE ICE HARVEST.

Splendid Ice Found all Along the Hudson—Work Already Commenced—Extent of the Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Poughkeepsie, Sunday, Jan. 12, 1873.

Ever since the last great snow-storm the Ice Companies along the Hudson have been hard at work scraping the snow from the frozen surface of the river and planing the new ice for harvest. Not in fifteen years before has there been such splendid ice as now. The ice is of a magnificent quality, not a particle of it honey-combed, but, on the contrary, clear as glass and hard as rock.

At Rockland Lake, opposite Sing Sing, there are two houses owned by the Knickerbocker Company. Next is the Highland Lake House, south of Fort Montgomery, on the west shore. It holds 40,000 tons. Opposite New-Hamburg, Mr. Peck has a house. The capacity is 15,000 tons, and it is already about one third full. At Marlborough there are five houses owned by the Knickerbocker Company, with a total capacity of 22,500 tons. A short distance above this city on the west shore, the Knickerbocker Company have six houses of 30,000 tons capacity. Work will be commenced there to-morrow. Further north on the west shore, at what is known as Clear Water's Quarry, the Knickerbocker Company have another house of 30,000 tons capacity. At West Park, opposite Hyde Park, the Mutual Benefit Company have a magnificent house holding 50,000 tons. A little north of there, near Pell's Dock, is the Cumming's Ice-house. Its capacity is 20,000 tons. At Staatsburg the Mutual Benefit Company have another house holding 15,000 tons. The Knickerbocker Company have also a large house there holding 20,000 tons and a little further north, on the west shore, in the vicinity of Esopus, have nine houses with a capacity of 60,000 tons.

At Port Ewen the Washington Company have a house which holds 50,000 tons. Up Rondout Creek the Knickerbocker Company have a 15,000-ton house, and the Washington Company another. Across the river at Rhinebeck the Knickerbocker Company have a 20,000-ton house. On the west shore at Whisky Point the Washington Company have a large house of 45,000 tons capacity. Further north on the same shore, at the Cement Works, the Newark Company have a 20,000-ton house. At Flatbush, just above, the Knickerbocker Company are filling a 50,000-ton house, employing 200 men, 15 horses, and a steam-engine. At Barrytown the scenes are quite busy. The Knickerbocker Company having leased the Livingston ice-house at that point are filling it with ten-inch ice. It holds 30,000 tons. The Mutual Benefit Company also have a house at Barrytown which holds 40,000 tons, and it is now half full. Directly opposite, on the west shore, the Knickerbocker Company have a 15,000-ton house. Close by the New-Jersey Company have a 20,000-ton house. Near the last house the Newark Company have a 40,000-ton house. At Turkey Point the Knickerbocker Company have a 40,000-ton house. They are getting in splendid ice. The ice-house known as the Van Etten house, situated near Glasco, is now owned by the Knickerbocker Company, and holds 15,000 tons. The Knickerbocker Company's house at Eavesport is over one-third full; it holds 20,000 tons. On the west shore, opposite Germantown, is located the largest ice-house on the Hudson River. It belongs to what is known as "The Consumer's Company," composed principally of New-York hotel-keepers; it holds 70,000 tons. At Smith's dock the New-Jersey Company have a house which holds 45,000 tons. At Catskill the principal house is that of the Knickerbocker Company, on the point; its capacity is 35,000 tons. The same company have a house at the upper end of Long Dock, in the creek, which holds about 5,000 tons. H. Van Steenburgh's house in the creek holds 2,500 tons, and his upper house 10,000 tons. The Antioch Company have a 20,000-ton house in Catskill Creek. All of the above houses are nearly full.

At Roger's Island, north of Catskill, the Washington Company are at work filling a 40,000-ton house. At Hamburg, between Rogers' Island and Athens, on the west shore, the Knickerbocker Company's men were scraping and planing on Saturday in front of their 25,000-ton house, and to-morrow they commence getting in the ice. At Athens the work of getting in ice is exceedingly lively. The Washington Company have a 30,000-ton house there, and commenced work on it last Wednesday. The Knickerbocker Company have seven buildings near by, containing fourteen rooms, holding sixty thousand tons. Howland & Son have a seven thousand ton house. All these houses are being filled rapidly. At Coxsackie, John Welter has a house at the upper Landing, which holds 10,000 tons. At the Lower Landing the Knickerbocker Company are rapidly filling their 40,000-ton house. At Stuyvesant, J. Clark & Company's new house was completed three or four weeks ago. It holds 32,000 tons, and 150 men are now engaged in filling it. At New-Baltimore there are two houses holding 40,000 tons. At Schodack Island the Knickerbocker Company have seven buildings containing fourteen rooms holding 65,000 tons. E. R. Seward & Co., of Albany, have a 45,000-ton house at Barren Island. The last house north of New-York belongs to the Washington Company, and is located at Coyemans, holding 20,000 tons.

In order to show the readers the immense extent of the ice harvest I append the following table.

Company.	Tons.	Men Employed.	Horses.	Engines.
Knickerbocker	762,000	3,446	791	22
Washington	180,000	875	58	5
Mutual	105,000	475	32	3
Consumers'	70,000	250	18	1
New-Jersey	65,000	350	23	2
Newark	60,000	350	20	2
Seward & Co.	45,000	200	15	1
New-Baltimore	40,000	175	12	1
J. Clark & Co.	32,000	180	8	1
Antioch & Co.	20,000	75	8	1
H. Van Steenburgh	12,500	20	10	1
John Welfer	10,000	75	5	1
Howland & Son	7,000	50	3	1
Total	1,408,500	6,521	1,003	42

The above exhibit does not include ice stored on private account, nor that housed by the local companies in cities and villages on the Hudson.

The work of gathering the ice is worthy of a passing notice. It is first nicely scraped and planed for a distance of three or four acres, in front of or near the house, and then cut up into blocks or cakes 22 by 32 inches, and in some places 44 inches square, the work of cutting being done by saws made for the purpose. Then a canal is cut from the sawed acres to the mouth of the elevators at the house, and through this canal the polemen shove the ice along till it reaches the elevators, which are worked by steam, which catches it up two cakes abreast and conveys it to open slide-ways on each floor of the building, when it shoots out and down on to the floor over an inclined plane, where stowers stand ready with hooks and pack it away. Since the companies have brought steam-engines into use to work the elevators with, instead of horses, each house manages to lift from the river and stow away thirty cakes of ice per minute, each cake weighing about 250 pounds. This is 18,000 cakes per day, and as there are forty-two ice-houses on the river, 756,000 cakes of ice are housed daily, or, to get it into weight, 94,500 tons! One single elevator is capable of putting in 2,250 tons per day. It is expected that the entire crop will be harvested by the 1st of February.

Raid on Sunday Gamblers.

The Jersey City police yesterday received information that Sunday gambling was carried on to a great extent at the saloons of Jacob Hirsch, No. 303 Newark-avenue, and Valentine Puster, on Railroad-avenue, near Coles-street. During the afternoon two squads of men were organized, one under command of Capt. McHorney, the other under that of Sergt. Lee, and a raid was made on each place. Capt. McHorney's squad visited Hirsch's saloon, and Officer Hussey was sent in to reconnoitre. He found a party of four persons playing "sixty-six," which fact he returned and reported, when the descent was made and the parties arrested. On being taken to the Police Station they gave their names and occupations as follows: Wm. Fleet, blacksmith; Peter Haines, no occupation, (supposed to be a professional gambler); John Kirscher, laborer; Joseph Frank, jeweler. The prisoners were bailed to appear for examination. At Puster's place no gambling was going on.

STOKES' EXCEPTIONS.

The Bill Completed and Ready for Presentation.

The bill of exceptions in behalf of Stokes has been completed, with the exception of the charge of Judge Boardman, which is excepted to in toto, and will be presented to the District-Attorney on Tuesday next. It is a very voluminous document, and the following are the principal exceptions contained therein:

The Court erred in not sustaining the challenge made by counsel of George K. Manchester, who had an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, which disqualified him under the old law as a juror.

The Court erred in permitting a question to be asked by the prosecution, of Francis Curtis, a witness for the prosecution, the answer to which partook, necessarily, of the nature of hearsay.

The Court erred in permitting counsel for the prosecution to make allusions to the former trial of the prisoner, and to quote, as authority for its course, the rulings of Judge Ingraham.

The Court erred in not admitting the offer to show that at the Coroner's inquest the prisoner was anxious to disclose his defense, but was prevented from so doing by his previous counsel, Messrs. Graham and McKeon.

The Court erred in permitting proof of threats to be introduced at the end of the trial, at a time when it was impossible for them to be controverted by the prisoner.

The Court erred in ruling out the offer to show by the prisoner's testimony that he had been under apprehension of violence from Fisk.

The Court erred in its exclusion of the offer to prove Drummond's statement to Stokes that he (Stokes) was being watched in and out of the hotel, and dogged by unknown persons.

These are the prominent exceptions taken to the ruling of the Court, and upon them, in conjunction with the fact that the Court egregiously erred in admitting to the jury-box persons who were necessarily disqualified by statute, the prisoner's counsel will ask for a new trial.

The counsel for defense express themselves to be confident of the success of their motion for a new trial, based upon the last reason alone. Its force, they say, cannot but be felt by the Court, particularly as the new Jury law, upon the authority of which the jurors accepted were admitted to seats in the jury-box, has been declared to be unconstitutional by several tribunals of justice. Its provisions admit as jurors in the trial of cases those who have formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of a prisoner, and who are necessarily partial and disqualified to sit as arbitrators of a man's life. The fact that it is necessary to remove from the mind of the juror an impression which he has formed throws a burden upon the prisoner at the outset, which, no matter how good a defense he may have, tends to obstruct his course to a fair and impartial trial. Its tendency is subversive of the fundamental principle of criminal jurisprudence, and calculated to destroy a system that has worked well for years, and is really the most substantial, if not the only bulwark of freedom, and the final liberty of the accused, should he be innocent. The Courts have not only, by their action upon this point for years past, shown an utter detestation of the attempted practice to force into the jury-box men disqualified to sit there and perform the functions of jurors, but the Court of Appeals of the State of Tennessee has gone so far as to pronounce the act which would fain establish this practice, as illegal, unconstitutional, and, consequently, null and void. The doctrine has been so well settled already by almost every judicial utterance, that counsel for the defense will, as they say, have no difficulty in establishing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that their position is a correct one, and that the law should not prevail in this or any other case where a man's life shall be the forfeit of its administration.

Counsel will also present what is technically known as "after-discovered evidence," the effect of which will be to show that the jurors on the last trial were not only legally disqualified, but were so morally, inasmuch as they had stated, even before the opening of the defense, that it was their determination to convict Stokes.

Terrible Scene in a Menagerie.

The *Swiss Times* says that at the menagerie of Signori Bidel and Fairnall, at Turin, on Monday evening, Dec. 23, the audience were treated to a performance not announced in the bills. Signor Bidel, the famous lion-tamer, entered, as usual, a large cage in which were lions, lionesses, bears, hyenas, and a lamb. After the feats of leaping, &c., ordinarily shown in such exhibitions, the grand feature consisted in the simultaneous approach of the wild animals to the lamb, and the exchange of "the kiss of fraternity." This was accomplished successfully, the animals methodically touching noses, then gravely stalking back to their places. The performance was to close with putting the lamb's head in the mouth of a lion. No sooner had the jaws closed upon the head of the animal than it was evident by the eyes and movement of the tail of the lion that foul play was threatened, and before a word of command could be given streams of blood were running from his mouth. Children screamed and women fainted, but fortunately the panic was of short duration. Signor Bidel, with a tremendous blow on the throat of the lion and a shout of command, forced the half-wild animal to relinquish his victim, and, although roaring fearfully, he sullenly obeyed the fixed eye and gesture of his master, retiring into a corner of the cage. But, to the renewed horror of the people, in dealing with the lion he had turned his back on the lioness, who, with a howl of rage, leapt upon his back. Fortunately for Bidel, her claws and teeth entered his clothing only, and, with a spring and cry, he leapt from under her, at the same time striking right and left with his loaded whip, forcing the animals to the front of the cage. There was an instant of hesitation and submission on the part of the latter, during which Bidel, revolver in hand, unfastened the cage and backed himself out of it. Seeing him safe, the reaction of the audience was tremendous, and the cheers that greeted his appearance were deafening. Although perfectly quiet, the deadly pallor of his face gave evidence of the danger he had passed.

How They Abuse New-York and Chicago.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 11.

The Newburyport *Herald* states that the mailing clerk of that paper, in sending away his mail on Friday morning, used among his wrappers some waste title pages of a sermon printed in its job office, and on it was a motto so that the direction on one of the packages read "New-York City. Always abounding in the work of the Lord." The incongruity of such a direction, in view of the Ring swindles and the frequent murders which have of late characterized that City was so striking that he called attention to it. A gentleman who called at the *Herald* sanctum was reminded by this of an incident which occurred at a great religious gathering in Chicago a few years since at which he was present. Among the speakers was the venerable Rev. Dr. Goodell. Broken in mind and body, but animated by the occasion, the aged clergyman said: "Friends, I am far on upon my journey toward the Celestial City, but I could not help stopping on my way to attend this meeting in Chicago." Here a voice from the multitude was heard by all, "Chicago is not on that road." The effect was electrical, especially upon the poor old gentleman, who was so confused that he could say no more and was obliged to sit down.

The Precious Metals—Product in 1872.

The San Francisco *Alta* gives the following statement of precious metals produced during 1872 in the gold and silver bearing districts west of the Missouri River, furnished by the General Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express:

California	$19,049,098 24
Nevada	25,548,871 09
Oregon	1,906,034 92
Washington	226,051 06
Idaho	2,514,089 78
Montana	4,442,134 90
Utah	5,521,020 09
Arizona	143,777 00
Colorado	3,001,750 85
Mexico (west coast)	635,071 80
British Columbia	1,350,064 16
Grand total	$62,236,913 89

The product for the year, $62,236,913 89, is $3,952,884 23 in excess of 1871, which was $58,284,029 66. The increase is confined to Utah and Nevada alone, some of the other localities falling off slightly. It is proper to state that our express communication is so limited, and knowledge so imperfect of Arizona, that we do not consider the figures given for that Territory as reliable for the product of that section.

An Invention Wanted for Virginia Legislators' Use.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 11.

Our sage contemporary, Gen. Kelly, of the Fredericksburg *Herald*, the sterling representative of Spotsylvania, has been informed that a man somewhere in Virginia is engaged in the manufactory of "mad-stones" for the cure of hydrophobia. His informant stated that the original mad-stone was brought from France and Italy, and, as we who have seen the stone know, has the appearance and the weight of the more porous kind of bone. The domestic manufacturer gets the bone itself, and saturates it with some chemical or other, and sells small bits of it at $5 each. The informant aforesaid had great faith in it, and said that it cured "tetanus." The cases of "lock-jaw" are too few to make this discovery important. Can't some one invent a cure for limber jaws? They cost the State a great deal

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund, in connection with the pupils of the singing-school established by that organization, gave a vocal and musical entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

The German Citizens' Casino of the Twenty-second Ward, reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of Wm. Wisers, President; Vice-President, Wm. Hubbers; Treasurer, M. Foehrenbach; Secretaries, L. Reindel and Ed. Schwabe.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, John Benson, of No. 404 West Twenty-sixth-street, was held to answer in $500 bail on a charge of feloniously assaulting Mary Leonard, of No. 555 West Twenty-sixth-street, inflicting an ugly wound under the eye.

Le Cercle Français de l'Harmonie is to give its eighth annual ball, at the Academy of Music, this evening. The affair ranks with the most successful gatherings of the year, and, with the ball of the Liederkranz, is likely to be the only celebration of the carnival on a grand scale during the present year.

The Société Alsacienne-Lorraine during the past month aided seventy-six Elsatian and Lorraine immigrants at an expense of $894, of whom twenty-six were sent to different places of destination in the interior at the expense of the Society. In addition, 150 others received aid and advice from the agent of the Society stationed at Castle Garden.

At a meeting of German citizens of the Eighteenth Assembly District, Twenty-first Ward, the German Reform organization for that district was reorganized, and the following delegates to the central organization were elected: Messrs. Frederick Vogee, J. Vegelsberger, F. W. Nolte, G. Merwig, Ferdinand Lübbe, and August Mayforth.

The Bloomingdale Turnverein, in its annual report, just issued, shows that the organization numbers 150 members, and has a capital of $12,000. The Turn school is attended by 175 boys and 38 girls. The officers for the ensuing year are: Ph. Andres, First Speaker; Second Speaker, Jos. Laber; Secretaries, A. Ridder and A. Myhna; Treasurers, F. R. Floiken and Ferd. Wieler; Instructors, W. Kessler and J. Gose; Librarian, Lev. Schurr; Trustees, Jos. Berndt, H. Templer, and F. Flocken.

BROOKLYN.

James Bates was arrested on Saturday night for keeping a policy-shop at No. 50 Union-street.

Eliza Fogt, aged seven years, was fatally kicked by a horse, yesterday, in front of her father's residence, No. 366 Bedford-avenue.

The body of a new-born infant was found in a sewer, yesterday, in a culvert at the south-east corner of Flushing and Nostrand avenues.

Max Auffinger, aged thirty, residing at No. 58 Meeker-avenue, attempted to commit suicide last night by putting some arsenic in a bottle of soda water which he was about to drink. He was prevented from accomplishing his design. Family difficulties are assigned as the cause of his attempt.

Yesterday morning, Amos Borowick, aged seventeen years, went into A. Geiser's lager-beer saloon, corner of Marshal-street and Graham-avenue, and while there obtained and drank six glasses of whisky. He was taken to his home, No. 164 McKibben-street, at noon, and died within half an hour.

Thomas Ennis, aged fifteen, residing at No. 241 Plymouth-street, while in the act of getting on the front platform of a Coney Island car, at the corner of Jay and Sands streets, yesterday afternoon, was thrown to the ground, and the front wheel of the car passed over his hand. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Johanna Farrell, aged forty-five years, of intemperate habits, and occupying a shanty in King-street, near Columbia, was badly burned about the body, yesterday evening, by igniting her clothes while in the act of kindling a fire in her stove. She was intoxicated at the time. Taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

At 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, one of the Wall-street ferry-boats, while entering her slip on the Brooklyn side, came into collision with the lighter N. Robbins that had become blocked up at the slip. Charles Livingston, of No. 107 York-street, who was working on the lighter had his leg shockingly crushed. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Alvin C. Bradley, Supervisor from the town of Middletown, Richmond County, who resigned the Presidency of the Board a few days ago, has again resumed his place to complete his full term of office.

A petition is being circulated for signatures among the people in the town of Southfield, against the purchase and ratification by the Legislature of any lands on the shores of Clifton for the establishment of a quarantine boarding station.

While the firemen of No. 2 Company, Factoryville, was testing their new steam-engine on Saturday, a young man named Michael German was struck in the head with the nozzle of the hose and dangerously injured. A boy, aged ten years, named Jose Joice, was also seriously injured by being scalded about the neck and legs by the escaping steam.

LONG ISLAND.

The new Treasurer of Queens County has opened an office at Freeport, in the Town of Hempstead.

A special town meeting is to be held in the Town of Southold, Suffolk County, to decide whether the Legislature shall be asked for an act bonding the town in the sum of $70,000 for building a town hall. The time of holding the meeting is not yet set.

Capt. S. P. Rackett, lately elected Trustee of the Village of Greenport, informs its citizens that, "as it has not cost any outlay of money or time for electioneering purposes," he will present the village with a lot of land upon which to erect an engine-house.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Gilton was arrested yesterday morning while stealing a quarter of beef from the Jersey City Abattoir. He was committed for examination.

The telegraph connection with the fire-alarm bell of the Third Precinct, Jersey City, was, yesterday, found to be broken from some unknown cause. It was expected the damage would be repaired by this morning.

The saloon of Michael O'Hara, at the corner of Bay and Henderson streets, Jersey City, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning, and robbed of 1,000 cigars, several bottles of champagne, and liquors, and $3 in money. The thieves entered and escaped by the rear door, out of which they cut a panel, by which they were enabled to turn the key, which had been left in the lock.

Yesterday morning a man, named Thomas Gallagher entered Police Head-quarters, Jersey City, and stated that as he was passing the corner of Henderson and Steuben streets, at 4½ o'clock, he met a man named Jack O'Brien, who knocked him down with a club and robbed him of $9. Gallagher had a terrible wound on his head, where he had been struck, and the Police Surgeon was called to attend him, after which he was sent to the hospital, where he will be detained until O'Brien can be found.

The Wreck of the Germany.

From an account in the *Courier de la Rochelle* we gather some additional details of the disastrous loss—announced by telegraph—of this steamer. One of the officers of the vessel has written a report, in which he says: "The ship's boats were so damaged by the sea that it seemed at first impossible to leave the vessel. But when daylight came it was found that one of them, though in a very bad condition, might still be utilized. Being let down and manned, it set out for the shore. On the way it met the fishing-boat J. T., coxswain Joseph Tristan, and it came back to the steamer at the same time that the boat from the floating light arrived. The steamer Mendosa, leaving the river en route from Bordeaux to Marseilles, sent her three boats, and all the shipwrecked were then able to leave the vessel. Great praise is due to Joseph Tristan for the efforts he made to save us. Without his opportune assistance we should have had to deplore the loss of many people. We ought also to express our gratitude to the Captain and crew of the Mendosa. At La Rochelle every inhabitant was desirous of lessening, by his cares, the horror of our situation." The *Courier* adds: "What the unfortunate men do not tell us of is the horrible sufferings they experienced during eighteen long hours, twelve of which were in a black, cold night. A few moments after the stranding of the Germany, the sea dashed against her with such violence that she was filled with water. She began then gradually to give way, and it became impossible to remain on deck, swept as it was fore and aft by furious waves. At 8½ (evening) the mainmast fell. Half an hour afterward the mizenmast also came down, carrying with it seven persons who had taken refuge in the rigging. It was a horrible moment for the others; they heard ominous creakings all round them, the vessel was going piece by piece, and here and there, in the darkness of the night, were heard desperate cries, heartrending calls, to which no one could reply—friends carried away by the sea, to whom none could bring succor. One wave carried off a poor mother and her four children. Toward 5 o'clock in the morning, a girl of eighteen years, who had passed the night in the forepart of the vessel, and whom despair deprived of her better judgment, attempted to go on to the bridge. Thrown down by a wave she was dashed with violence against the bulwarks and crushed to death. Her agony was horrible. The first embarkation from the steamer into the fishing-boat was dangerous. Impelled by despair and sorrow, the unhappy beings precipitated themselves into the boat, and the result was that six of them were drowned. In leaving the vessel it was necessary to abandon the body of a little child of seven months, which had died during that frightful night in the arms of its father. The officers, in their report, attribute the loss to incorrect movements on the part of the pilot. We believe that an investigation is taking place. We do not know the names of the survivors, but we know that all the officers of the vessel, Dr. J. J. Welf, and Mr. A. Clark, the purser, were saved."

[Advertisement.]

Ring-worm, Salt-rheum, cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—Gen. L. P. di Cesnola, wife, and 7 children, J. M. Macias, Mr. [illegible] Mrs. McLean, G. V. Mcvettie, A. Henderson, H. [illegible]well, W. Field, J. S. Turner, E. Dudley, Mrs. R. Pace and child, Mr. and Mrs. McDougal and child, J. Altman, W. B. Willard, J. Norman, Miss E. Lewis, J. O'Connor, G. Mahon, F. R. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pearless and son, F. Drake, T. Norris, O. Bogan, Miss Bogen, H. S. Hawks, G. C. Moore, J. V. Carpenter, W. G. Baird, H. S. Carter, Mr. Clendenin, Capt. H. Davidson, A. Weatherbe, J. Calhoun, [illegible] Kneller and wife, R. Jones, C. G. [illegible], Condict, G. Heriot, P. K. Massey, T. M. [illegible] 2 children, Miss S. L. Baldwin, [illegible] Homer, J. Strickland, H. McGregor, J. Woodman, W. P. Willis, C. W. Field, J. C. Bateman, G. Davis, Miss Kitty Squire, Mrs. Frothingham and 3 children, Mrs. Dishon and child, J. Dickey, W. McCartney, V. M. Moore, Mr. Patts, O. Wesendonck, J. Field.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—H. H. Brigham, A. Ward, W. T. Gaudie, J. U. Brown, W. L. Eldridge, J. W. Jenkins, and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises.....7:25 | Sun sets.....4:[illegible] | Moon rises..[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.7:23 | Gov. Island.8:13 | Hell Gate...[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Jan. 12.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Dec. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with 74 cabin and 69 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Dec. 30, lat. [illegible], lon. 15 22, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; Jan. 7, lat. 49 03, lon. 31 59, passed a National steamer bound E.; 11th, lat. 40 41, lon. 67 30, passed another National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Thorwaldsen, (Ger.,) Lüders, Stettin Dec. 17, Copenhagen 19th, and Havre 24th, with mdse. and 7 cabin and 89 steerage passengers to [illegible]melsberg & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage; Jan. 1, lat. 49 51, lon. 31 41, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 9th inst., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Georgia, Holmes, Charleston Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with naval stores and cotton to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Jaime Cibils, (Arg.,) Borston, Montevideo Nov. 5, via Hampton Roads Jan. 8, with bones and hides to Gomes & Arguimbau—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Dec. 7 in lon. 39; has had N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Havana Dec. 23, with [illegible] boxes sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Bark Favorite, (of London,) Payne, Rio Janeiro, [illegible] ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Escort, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Walsh, Harbor Grace, N. F., 47 ds., with fish to B. F. Currie & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage, and been driven across the Gulf Stream; Dec. 28, lat. 37 42, lon. 58 42, saw bark Italia, bound W.

Brig Malaga, (of St. John, N. B.,) Black, Cadiz Nov. 26, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Anchored off the Highlands.

Brig Nellie Gay, Noyes, New-London, in ballast to master. Will load for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Charlie F. Mayo, (of Provincetown,) Harrison, Aux Cayes 22 ds., with coffee and logwood to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to L. R. Staples & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left in port schrs. Morning Star, Evans, for New-York, to sail Jan. 1; Ecthen, Brandeburg, for do., Jan. 2.

Schr. Martha Maria, (of Bangor,) Veazie, Aux Cayes 21 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Lucia Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. S. Powell.

WIND—Sundown, light, E.; hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 12—Arr. today, bark Jewess, from London, and brig A. J. Ross, from Messina.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 12—Arr. yesterday, bark Harmonie, from Cadiz.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 12.—Arr. today, the steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York; sld. yesterday, schr. Maggie Mulvey, for Boston; sld. yesterday, steamer Oriental for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 11—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Roswell, Philadelphia, for Boston; Silver Spray, Elizabethport, for Boston; Olive, Sarah Louise, and Plymouth Rock, Hoboken, for Boston; Herald, Hoboken, for Portland; Inargie, Philadelphia, for Portland; E. A. Paine, New-York, for Eastport; Chase, Port Johnson, for Belfast; Wm. Slater, Port Royal, for Portland; Enos B. Phillips, Boston, for Baltimore; Sarah Cullen, Boston, for Jersey City; Grace Cushing, Portland, for New-York; Charlie Cobb, Rockland, for Providence.

Sld., schrs. Skylark, H. E. Wellman, and J. Crafts. 10 A. M.—Wind N. N. W., fresh, clear, and cold.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,
NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST.,
Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."—The great fire in Centre-st., on the 18th December, burned in the bindery the entire first edition of THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, 1873. A new edition is now ready, containing a mass of rich and racy reading, with numerous illustrations: Shakespeare and Many of His Leading Dramatic Characters—illustrated; Pauline Lucca; The Late Gen. Meade; Horace Greeley, with Portraits; The Will and Mind Explained; Co-ordination of the Human Faculties; Cause and Effect; A "Stiff Upper Lip;" Steam vs. Horse Power; The Unpardonable Offense; Clarke Braden, the Preacher; Curiosities of Human Life; The Man with a Secret; Ideal Reality; Demand for Worth; How Planets Move; Roman Catholicism in the United States; A Call to Women Teachers and Writers; Principles of Phrenology; Prison Reform; Words in General Use; [illegible]; A Cool-headed Young Woman's Escape; Language of the Eyes; The Broken Song; In the Storm—illustrated; A Skull and its Legend; Civil Engineering; Hair Turning Gray Prematurely; Supplying a Defective Education, &c. Copiously illustrated. A new volume. Terms, $3 a year. Single numbers, 30 cents. A fine OIL CHROMO, worth $5, given to every new subscriber who sends 30 cents extra for mounting and postage. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

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